



CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE WORK OF THE

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

1934.

A. WOTHERSPOON, M.B., C.H.B., D.P.H.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

STOKE-ON-TRENT.

J. G. FENN LTD., THE CITY PRESS.



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—O—

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J. NICKLIN, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat Insp.

*Inspector under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts and Milkshops
Inspector :*
G. S. HANN, Cert. R.S.I.

Inspector of Dairies, Cowsheds, Bakehouses and Factories :
A. E. HULME.

Conversions Inspector.
W. H. T. WILKINS, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat Insp.

Canal Boats and Common Lodging Houses Inspector :
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Senior Health Visitor :
M. FORSTER.

Health Visitors :
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Tuberculosis Nurses :
C. James, B. Holland, E. Deacon, E. E. Holland.

Venereal Diseases Centre :
Male Orderlies—W. J. SCOREY and C. WILSON.
Sister-in-Charge—E. LOWNDES.
Nurse—D. M. THOMPSON.

Chief Clerk :
JAMES E. SMITH, Cert. R.S.I.

Clerks :
H. Topham, Frank Scholes, C. Emery, W. Shaw, S. Sutton, R. F. Crosbie, W. Goodwin, E. Hughes, N. Gadd, T. Pointon, H. Burslem, R. Whiston, T. R. Sambrook, Edmund G. Hill, May Appleton, Doris Thorneycroft, Minnie Bourne, Ada France.

Matron—Stanfield Sanatorium :
M. ANDERSON.

Matron—City Maternity Home.
ANNIE DAVIES.

Vaccination Officer :
James A. B. McNeal.

City of Stoke-on-Trent.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

*To the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
City of Stoke-on-Trent.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for the year 1934.

The population of the City of Stoke-on-Trent taken in June, 1931, was 276,639. According to the Registrar General the estimated population to the middle of 1934 was 274,750 and this figure is used throughout the report. This is a reduction of 350 as compared with the previous year.

The Birth Rate was 16.7 compared with 16.2 for the previous year, while that for the 121 large towns was 14.7, compared with 14.4 for the previous year.

The Death Rate was 11.7, which is 1.2 lower than the previous year. The Death Rate for the 121 large towns was 11.8.

The Infantile Rate was 85 and that for the large towns 63.

The Maternal Mortality Rate at 6.39 per thousand total births is considerably higher than the previous year's figure, which was 5.99.

The increase in the Maternal Mortality Rate is chiefly found amongst the cases which do not attend for Ante-natal treatment. It is extremely unlikely that any campaign will ever attract this type of case.

Scarlet Fever was again prevalent in epidemic form, but remained mild in type. Diphtheria was slightly more prevalent, but the death rate was lower. Home treatment of cases of Scarlet Fever, instead of sending all to hospital, proved very successful and the stay in hospital was also considerably shortened with no increase in return cases.

The Clearance Schemes have proceeded as scheduled, but houses for those outside such schemes are not being built. Until more houses are provided by the Local Authority the bad conditions now prevailing will continue.

It is hoped, in the near future, to get some sort of co-ordination amongst all the Hospitals in the City. A real intention to benefit the community will be needed by all parties, and if steps can be taken to prevent overlapping headway will have been made.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the Chairmen and Members of my Committees for their help, and also the whole of my staff for their continued keenness and hard work.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ALLAN WOTHERSPOON,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Public Health Department,

Stoke-on-Trent,

May, 1935.

AREA, PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISTRICT.

The City is 21,190 acres in area. It is 10 miles long, and in no part more than 5 miles wide. About 150 acres are covered with water. The long axis of the district lies north-west and south-east. It is bounded on the north by the Urban District of Biddulph; on the north-west by the Urban District of Kidsgrove; on the north-east by the Rural District of Leek, and the Rural District of Cheadle; and on the south and south-west by the Rural District of Stone; on the west from south to north, successively by the Rural District of Newcastle, the Borough of Newcastle and the Urban District of Kidsgrove.

The highest point of the City is at Shooters Hills, south-east of Longton, where it is 800 feet above sea level; the lowest point is at Trentham, where the Longton Brook passes under Stone Road. The north-east side of the district is on a higher level than the south-west, the level varying from 700 to 600 feet on the north-east, and from 600 to 320 feet on the south-west.

The district is crossed somewhat south of its centre by the River Trent and there is a gradual fall along the valley of the Trent from the north-east to the south-west from 480 to 320 feet. The northern portion of the District is drained by the Fowlea and Lyme Brooks, which run along the south-west and west boundaries, receiving on their course smaller streams from the north-east. At the northern limit of Stoke the Fowlea Brook runs across the district to join the River Trent, and the Lyme Brook joins the Trent at the south end of Stoke below Hanford Bridge. The southern portion of the district is drained by the Chitlings Brook and the Longton Brook.

For the most part the district has a south-westerly aspect, only those portions of Hanley and Stoke lying immediately north of the Trent Valley having a south-east aspect.

The Penkhull hill is capped by sandstone—red above and grey underlying it, red and grey sandstone also appear at the south-west end of the area. In all other parts the subsoil consists of red and mottled marls, with some limestone and grey marls and shales with coal and ironstone. The clay ranges from very stiff and damp to loose and gravelly. Along the rivers and streams gravel and sand are found, and water at a depth of a few feet.

POPULATION.

The Registrar General gives the population of the City as 274,750 at the middle of 1934. This figure is a reduction of 350 on the figure supplied by the Registrar General for the previous year. As the excess of births over deaths during the year was 1372, it is obviously considered that a large number of people have left the City to reside elsewhere.

The populations at the Census periods were as follows :—

	Census 1911	Census 1921 (Extended Area)	Census 1931	Middle of 1934
TUNSTALL	27,390	27,791	27,890	27,410
BURSLEM	41,566	42,462	43,368	42,930
HANLEY	66,255	67,876	66,199	64,230
STOKE	36,218	39,277	44,293	45,080
FENTON	25,626	26,718	26,154	25,900
LONGTON	37,479	42,629	44,297	44,290
SMALLTHORNE, NORTON, BUCK- NALL, etc., Wards 27 and 28	—	20,894	24,438	24,910
Totals	234,534	267,647	276,639	274,750

The distribution of the population over the whole area at the time of the 1901 Census averaged 18.6 persons per acre, during the year 1911, 21.0 persons per acre, and in 1921, 22.0 persons per acre. The number of persons per acre for the extended City in 1931 was 13.05.

INHABITED HOUSES.

At the Census in 1911 there were 46,906 ; and at the Census in 1921 there were 47,765. The number of inhabited houses at the Census of 1931 for the extended City was 58,687. The number of inhabited houses at the present time is probably about 63,117. The proportion of population to houses was, at the Census in 1911, 5.0 ; in 1921, 5.0 ; and in 1931, 4.7 persons per house. The number of vacant houses at the Census of 1931 was 404.

Although the number of houses built, 1,665, is the highest in any year since the War, the net increase is only 1,267, as 398 houses have been demolished either in Clearance Areas, individual demolitions or to allow for building operations.

During the year 1934, 1,665 new dwelling-houses were certified for habitation. 601 of these were built by the Corporation and 1,064 by private owners. In 1933 the number was 1,421, and in 1932, 1,088. 909 of the houses erected during the year 1934 were built with State assistance.

RATEABLE VALUE.

The rateable value of the City for the purposes of the Consolidated Rate in 1934 was :—£1,120,659, compared with £1,095,874 in 1933.

TABLE 1.—Areas, Population and Persons per Acre in Existing Wards

Ward	Acreages	Population at Census 1921 (Revised)	Population at Census 1931	Population Middle of 1934	No. of persons per acre
1	1,090.93	10,321	10,268	10,090	9.25
2	249.70	10,046	9,547	9,420	37.67
3	417.94	8,021	8,075	7,900	18.90
4	439.66	8,191	7,903	7,750	17.60
5	433.25	8,481	9,783	9,800	22.63
6	214.84	9,773	9,384	9,230	42.93
7	294.94	8,574	8,267	8,100	27.45
8	480.95	8,355	8,031	8,050	16.75
9	226.95	11,909	11,662	11,450	50.45
10	255.75	10,497	10,080	9,950	39.00
11	500.53	10,773	10,496	10,350	20.70
12	203.77	8,958	8,767	8,600	42.15
13	315.91	9,237	8,513	8,300	26.25
14	266.96	8,304	7,748	6,800	25.40
15	202.92	9,655	8,933	8,780	43.25
16	611.60	10,097	11,759	12,300	20.18
17	280.85	9,511	9,193	9,000	32.15
18	200.03	10,084	8,945	8,800	44.00
19	417.58	8,330	8,938	8,900	21.28
20	565.65	9,208	8,482	8,300	14.85
21	1,595.70	10,422	14,396	14,980	9.32
22	747.92	9,754	8,734	8,700	11.60
23	2,329.43	10,333	10,482	10,700	4.58
24	1,092.84	12,879	12,326	10,920	10.00
25	305.80	9,409	8,913	8,770	28.65
26	1,640.40	10,866	12,576	13,900	8.35
27	2,701.20	13,700	13,860	13,850	5.13
28	3,106.00	7,550	10,578	11,060	3.57
	21,190.00	273,238	276,639	274,750	12.96

BIRTHS.

There were 4,579 births registered and allotted to the City in 1934 giving a birth rate of 16.7 per 1,000 of the population.

The rate for the 121 large towns of England and Wales was 14.7 per thousand and for England and Wales 14.8.

The rate is 1.5 higher than in 1933.

The ratio of births of males to births of females during the year was 1,045 to 1,000. For the year 1933 the ratio was 1,055 males to 1,000 females.

Of the 4,579 children born, 2,363 were males and 2,216 were females. The number of births and birth rates for the various areas were as follows :—

Tunstall	...	...	453	Birth rate	16.5	per 1,000
Burslem	...	...	652	„	15.1	„
Hanley	...	...	1078	„	16.8	„
Stoke	...	...	697	„	15.4	„
Fenton	...	...	414	„	16.0	„
Longton	...	...	761	„	17.2	„
Smallthorne, Norton, Bucknall, etc.			524	„	21.0	„

The birth rate was highest in Smallthorne, Norton, Bucknall, etc., and lowest in Burslem.

The natural increase of population, that is, excess of births over deaths was 1,362. The previous year it was 897, a difference of 465 lives, the number of births registered being 110 more than in 1933, while the number of deaths was 355 less.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

Of the total births, 163, or 3.57 per cent., were illegitimate.

Of the illegitimate births 81 were males and 82 were females.

STILL BIRTHS.

Under the Notification of Births Act, all still births must be notified to the Medical Officer of Health. 241 were notified during the year under the Act, and of these 105 were attended by midwives, 94 by medical men, and 42 took place in an institution.

The number registered during the 12 months ending 31st December was 287, of which 25 were children of mothers from outside the City area.

Taking the number of still births that occurred in 1934 as 262, it is equal to 5.4 per cent. of the total births. In 1933 there were 215 still births, equal to 4.6 per cent.

TABLE 2.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1934 and previous years.

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	BIRTHS			Total Deaths registered in the district		Transferable Deaths		Net Deaths belonging to the district																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
		Un- corrected Number	Nett		Number	Rate	of Non- residents registered in the district	of Resi- dents not registered in the district	Under 1 yr. of age	At all ages																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
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1925	278,900	6,437	6,391	22.9	3,929	14.0	238	86	678	106	3,777																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											

Area of District in acres (land and inland water), 21,190.

†Population at Census, 1931.

TABLE 3.

Showing the number of Births, Birth Rate, number of Deaths, Death Rate and Infantile Mortality Rate in each of the 28 Wards.

WARD			No. of Births registered	Birth Rate	No. of Deaths registered	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
1	...	...	148	14.4	103	10.2	108
2	...	...	161	17.1	137	14.6	106
3	...	...	144	18.2	121	15.3	83
4	...	...	125	16.2	98	12.8	144
5	...	...	135	13.7	88	9.0	52
6	...	...	144	15.6	117	11.6	83
7	...	...	128	15.7	107	13.2	102
8	...	...	120	14.9	90	11.2	133
9	...	...	199	17.4	115	10.0	116
10	...	...	163	15.1	105	10.6	49
11	...	...	200	19.3	127	12.3	105
12	...	...	128	14.9	95	11.0	94
13	...	...	119	14.1	111	13.4	92
14	...	...	123	16.7	99	11.9	81
15	...	...	146	16.6	92	10.4	68
16	...	...	160	13.0	120	9.9	44
17	...	...	126	14.0	106	11.8	71
18	...	...	150	17.0	108	10.2	93
19	...	...	150	16.9	96	10.8	100
20	...	...	126	15.2	93	11.1	95
21	...	...	261	17.4	161	10.7	54
22	...	...	138	15.9	93	10.7	109
23	...	...	182	17.0	124	11.6	71
24	...	...	172	15.7	121	11.1	87
25	...	...	126	14.3	97	11.0	79
26	...	...	281	20.2	195	14.0	93
27	...	...	233	16.8	164	11.8	64
28	...	...	291	26.4	124	12.0	58
Whole City ...			4,579	16.7	3,207	11.7	85

TABLE 4.

Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Infantile Mortality Rate for the whole City since Federation.

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
1910	32.5	17.1	149
1911	31.3	19.6	203
1912	31.2	15.9	128
1913	31.9	18.7	169
1914	31.6	17.4	144
1915	26.9	18.4	147
1916	23.9	16.8	126
1917	20.8	16.5	116
1918	22.3	20.3	111
1919	22.5	16.2	111
1920	30.9	12.8	98
1921	29.0	14.8	134
1922	25.9	14.3	115
1923	24.6	12.7	93
1924	23.7	13.5	101
1925	22.9	13.5	106
1926	21.7	12.5	101
1927	21.2	13.4	99
1928	19.6	11.7	87
1929	19.0	15.1	105
1930	19.9	11.7	70
1931	18.8	13.1	100
1932	17.2	12.1	88
1933	16.2	12.9	89
1934	16.7	11.7	85

TABLE 5.—Vital Statistics compared with those of the 121 Large Towns and England and Wales over a period of ten years, and the Natural Increase for Stoke-on-Trent.

	Death Rate			Birth Rate			Infantile Mortality Rate			Natural Increase in Population, Stoke-on-Trent
	Stoke-on-Trent	121 Large Towns	England and Wales	Stoke-on-Trent	121 Large Towns	England and Wales	Stoke-on-Trent	121 Large Towns	England and Wales	
1925	13.5	12.2	12.2	22.9	18.8	18.3	106	79	75	2614
1926	13.1	11.6	11.6	21.7	18.2	17.8	101	73	70	2540
1927	13.4	12.2	12.3	21.2	17.1	16.7	99	71	69	2160
1928	11.7	11.6	11.7	19.6	16.9	16.7	87	70	65	2220
1929	15.1	13.7	13.4	19.0	16.6	16.3	105	79	74	1090
1930	11.7	11.5	11.4	19.9	16.6	16.3	70	64	60	2276
1931	13.1	12.3	12.3	18.8	16.0	15.8	100	71	66	1570
1932	12.1	11.8	12.0	17.2	15.4	15.3	88	68	65	1397
1933	12.9	12.2	12.3	16.2	14.4	14.4	89	67	64	897
1934	11.7	11.8	11.8	16.7	14.7	14.8	85	63	59	1362

DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered in the City during the year 1934 was 3,404. This gives a death rate of 12.4 per 1,000 of the population. Of the total deaths, 1,567 occurred in public institutions in the district. If the deaths of non-residents which occurred in the district be excluded and the deaths of residents which occurred beyond the district be included the nett deaths belonging to the district is 3,207 (1,724 males and 1,483 females), and the death rate 11.7 per 1,000.

The death rate for the 121 large towns of England and Wales was 11.8 per 1,000, and for the whole of England and Wales, 11.8.

The death rate of 11.7 per 1,000 was 1.2 lower than that of 1933.

The death rate for the 121 large towns of England and Wales was 0.4 lower in 1934 than 1933.

The birth rate is lowest in the Burslem district and highest in the Smallthorne, Norton, Bucknall, etc. district. The death rate is lowest in Fenton and highest in Tunstall.

The number of deaths and the death rates in each of the districts of the City were as follows :—

	No. of Deaths	Death Rate
Tunstall	361	13.2
Burslem	500	11.7
Hanley	744	11.6
Stoke	495	11.0
Fenton	282	10.9
Longton	537	12.1
Smallthorne, Bucknall, Norton, etc.	288	11.6

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

	1934	1933
Phthisis and other Tubercular Diseases ...	282	283
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	198	209
Bronchitis	103	188
Pneumonia	255	288
Organic Heart Disease	778	846
Cancer	359	356
Violence	142	134
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	62	64
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	125	94
Influenza	42	256

DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

	1934	1933
Smallpox	0	0
Enteric Fever	0	0
Diphtheria	6	7
Scarlet Fever	10	3
Whooping Cough	7	19
Measles	42	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	55	56

The death rate from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases was 0.44 per 1,000 of the population, compared to 0.31 per 1,000 in 1933. The Diarrhoea death rate accounts for 0.20 per 1,000 compared to 0.20 in 1933.

The following table shows the death rate from the principal Zymotic Diseases compared with the death rate of the 121 large towns :—

	Stoke-on-Trent	121 Large Towns
	1934	1934
Diarrhoea under 2 years) per 1,000 births	12.01	7.40
Measles per 1,000 of population	0.15	0.12
Diphtheria „ „	0.022	0.11
Scarlet Fever ... „ „	0.036	0.02
Whooping Cough „ „	0.025	0.06
Enteric Fever „ „	0.00	0.00

Of the 3,207 deaths in the City, 24 or 0.75 per cent. were not certified either by a registered medical practitioner or by a coroner. In the 121 large towns the percentage of uncertified deaths was 0.5.

TABLE 6.—Causes of, and Ages at Death during the year 1934.

Causes of Death	Tunstall	Burslem	Hanley	Stoke	Fenton	Longton	Smallthorne, Norton, Bucknall etc. (Wards 27 & 28)	Net Deaths at the subjoined Ages of " Residents " whether occurring within or without the District										Total Deaths whether 'Resident or "Non Resident in Instit utions in district
								All Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards		
All Causes { Certified ... { Uncertified	359 2	496 4	735 9	494 1	280 2	534 3	287 1	3183 24	274 14	73 —	55 —	90 —	156 —	376 1	899 2	1160 7	1567 —	
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Measles ...	6	8	12	1	4	8	3	42	11	19	10	1	—	—	1	—	13	
Scarlet Fever ...	2	1	2	3	1	1	—	10	—	—	3	5	—	2	—	—	10	
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	2	1	2	1	1	7	5	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	
Diphtheria ...	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	5	
Influenza ...	3	9	6	8	4	7	5	42	2	1	1	1	2	4	13	18	3	
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	
Meningococcal Meningitis	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	
Tuberculosis of Respira- tory System ...	21	31	64	31	10	50	22	229	1	1	2	2	50	82	73	18	100	
Other Tuberculosis Diseases ...	7	12	7	11	6	7	3	53	1	4	5	13	13	13	3	1	49	
Syphilis ...	—	—	2	3	2	3	—	10	1	—	—	—	—	1	7	1	9	
General Paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis...	1	3	2	1	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	
Cancer, Malignant Disease	30	58	72	69	31	72	27	359	—	—	—	—	1	27	183	148	174	
Diabetes ...	—	6	2	5	2	5	1	21	—	—	—	—	1	1	7	12	20	
Cerebral Haemorrhage, &c. ...	14	20	35	27	11	20	12	139	—	—	—	—	1	7	50	81	62	
Heart Disease ...	97	119	183	113	80	116	70	778	—	—	1	9	14	57	258	439	242	
Aneurysm ...	1	2	1	—	—	2	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	2	
Other Circulatory Diseases	6	21	33	24	12	25	14	135	—	—	—	—	—	2	27	106	60	
Bronchitis ...	7	19	29	14	9	19	6	103	20	1	2	—	1	4	21	54	10	
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	42	39	54	33	17	45	25	255	55	27	14	7	13	52	56	31	148	
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	6	10	13	10	7	9	5	60	1	1	—	2	2	6	24	24	20	
Peptic Ulcer ...	1	1	2	5	1	4	3	17	—	—	—	—	3	3	9	2	22	
Diarrhoea, etc. ...	2	9	17	8	3	9	7	55	50	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	
Appendicitis ...	3	7	7	2	2	3	4	28	—	1	1	9	7	4	5	1	39	
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	6	
Other Diseases of the Liver	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	5	
Other Digestive Diseases	5	7	12	10	4	8	3	49	4	—	1	3	2	12	12	15	47	
Acute and Chronic Nephritis ...	18	21	27	20	11	22	5	125	—	1	—	8	10	13	41	52	60	
Puerperal Sepsis ...	—	2	2	6	1	2	3	16	—	—	—	—	3	13	—	—	16	
Other Puerperal causes...	2	2	—	2	1	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	22	
Congenital Debility, Mal- formation, Premature Birth ...	26	34	49	21	25	31	12	198	196	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	
Senility ...	14	9	30	8	6	12	17	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96	45	
Suicide ...	3	3	18	5	5	8	1	43	—	—	—	—	2	10	27	4	9	
Other Deaths from Violence ...	10	15	16	13	6	24	15	99	4	2	6	12	13	19	22	21	91	
Other Defined Diseases...	29	22	37	37	19	22	23	189	35	8	6	13	16	33	42	36	150	
Causes ill-defined or un- known ...	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	
TOTALS ...	361	500	744	495	282	537	288	3207	288	73	55	90	156	377	901	1167	1567	

POOR LAW RELIEF.

The Public Assistance Officer has kindly supplied the following returns with reference to Public Assistance Relief for the parishes in the City of Stoke-on-Trent.

TOTAL COST OF OUT-DOOR RELIEF—

For year ending 31st March, 1934...	...	...	£105,292
Number of persons in receipt of out-door relief on			
31st March, 1934	...	...	7,312
Unemployed Relief, 31st March, 1934	...	...	391

TOTAL COST OF IN-DOOR RELIEF—

In-maintenance (including cost of Provisions, Clothing, Heating, Lighting, Drugs, Medical and Surgical Appliances, and other necessities, Buildings and Repairs, Furniture and Property, Rates, Loan Charges and Salaries), after deducting income—

For year ending 31st March, 1934...	...	...	£117,097
Number of persons relieved in the Institution on			
31st March, 1934	...	...	1,470

GRATUITOUS MEDICAL RELIEF.

NORTH STAFFS. ROYAL INFIRMARY.

Number of Civilian In-Patients treated annually from November 1st, 1925, to October 31st, 1934 :—

1925-26	...	...	4,794
1926-27	...	...	4,617
1927-28	...	...	5,204
1928-29	...	...	5,577
1929-30	...	...	5,648
1930-31	...	...	5,443
1931-32	...	...	5,896
1932-33	...	...	6,158
1933-34	...	...	6,240

The number of Out-Patients for the year ending October 31st, 1934, was 30,119, as compared with 28,541 for the year ending October 31st, 1933.

In addition to the North Staffs. Royal Infirmary, there are two other Voluntary General Hospitals in the area, viz. : Haywood Memorial Hospital, Burslem, and the Longton Cottage Hospital. The Haywood Hospital has 52 beds and 14 cots for In-Patients, and an Out-Patient Department. The Longton Cottage Hospital has 42 beds for In-Patients, and an Out Patient Department.

There is also a Special Institution in connection with the North Staffordshire Cripples' Aid Society for dealing with Orthopaedic cases, including cases of surgical Tuberculosis.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

There are in the City 61,330 water closets, but of these 6,746 are waste water closets. There are 225 pail closets and 1,689 cesspit closets or privies.

SCAVENGING.

The following table gives the sanitary accommodation of the houses in the City in certain years :—

	1921	1922 Extended Area	1933	1934
Number of houses, including new houses and deducting demolitions...	49,034 (Census approx.)	55,000	61,850	63,117
Number of water closets	23,480	25,668	53,131	54,402
Number of Privies	2,635	4,998	1,772	1,689
Number of pail closets... ..	907	1,540	249	225
Number of hand-flushed closets ...	13,801	14,826	191	191
Number of waste-water closets ...	7,020	7,080	6,770	6,746
Number of ashbins	32,864	37,945	63,163	64,434

All the remaining hand-flushed closets are in districts which are scheduled as clearance areas or isolated.

REFUSE COLLECTION.

The systematic plan of house and shop refuse collection evolved during the past few years has demonstrated its value once again during the period under review. Complaints of non-collection are of very rare occurrence. Additions of new properties are absorbed and included in the collection rounds without any disorganisation whatever.

The effective work of the mechanical repair shop, now domiciled at Booth Street Depot, Stoke, is shown by the reliability of the mechanical units of the collection service. This is particularly noteworthy as in 1934 we had 2 vehicles which had attained 7 years life ; 2 vehicles 8 years ; 3 vehicles 9 years, and 1 vehicle 10 years.

All stores are now being controlled from the new offices and Stores at Booth Street, the building of which was commenced during the last Report period. This has made possible the completion of the stores and costing system, and much advantage will accrue.

The enormous total of 3,278,080 calls were made for house refuse alone during the year. This meant the removal and disposal of 65,891 tons of garbage as follows :—

Dry Refuse	... 60,713 tons
Nightsoil	... 5,178 „

Trade Refuse was delivered by traders to the extent of 588 tons in addition.

The average weight of dry refuse collected during the twelve months per premises was 19.26 cwts. This represents 212.28 tons per day for every department working day for the whole City, or 14.38 cwts. per thousand persons per day (365 days per year).

The total nett cost of refuse collection and disposal for 1934 was £38,876, or :—

£141 6s. 4d. per 1,000 population per annum.
£616 13s. 9d. per 1,000 premises per annum.

These figures may be expressed as follows :—

			Cost per person per week	Cost per house or premises per week
			d.	d.
Refuse Collection	...	...	.503	2.195
Refuse Disposal	...	...	.149	0.651
Total	...	...	.652	2.846

The comparative tonnage and collection and disposal cost figures for the last five years are :—

Year	Total Re- fuse Collec- ted (Tons)	Cost per 1000 Premises	Cost per 1000 Pop.	No. of New Houses	Nett Cost Rate in £	Total Nett Cost
1930 ...	69,991	£ 721	£ 155	729	9.38	£ 43,317
1931 ...	71,230	701	150	960	10.99	42,091
1932 ...	70,838	687	150	1,044	10.84	41,637
1933 ...	67,809	650	145	1,421	10.29	40,055
1934 ...	65,891	617	141	1,665	9.7	38,876

The personnel engaged upon refuse collection and disposal were :—

140 ... Refuse Collection
43 ... Refuse Disposal

Each of these workmen has now been provided with protective clothing, consisting of two suits of overalls renewable every year. Men engaged upon Street Cleansing also have received two suits.

REFUSE DISPOSAL.

The upward trend in the total tonnage disposed of by tipping continues, 83.66 per cent. of the whole weight for the City being deposited on controlled lines. Last year it was 77.16 per cent.

The tipping sites were situated at the following places :—

Sytch, Liverpool Road, Burslem.
Hanley Destructor Works.
Campbell Road, Stoke-on-Trent.
Michelin Sports Field, Stoke-on-Trent.
Berryhill, Fenton.
Cocknage, Longton.

Several requests have been made to level up ground for playing fields, and to fill up old pit shafts.

During the year there were 50,792 tons conveyed to controlled tips, at the above-mentioned places, at an all-in average cost of 1/5.2d. per ton.

Incineration is still in operation at the Hanley Destructor Works in order to raise steam necessary for the production of Fertiliser, etc., from the City organic waste.

STREET CLEANSING.

The exceptionally dry weather experienced in this particular year made the attainment of smart and tidy streets rather difficult.

The Winter of 1933-34 was remarkable for its mildness, there being only four slight falls of snow.

A slight increase in the street mileage is shown by the following figures :—

Cleansed daily	...	...	...	31½ miles
Three times per week	...	...	...	7 „
Twice per week	...	...	...	60 „
Once per week	...	...	...	110 „
Less than once per week	...	...	...	9 „
Total				217½ miles

This street mileage shows an increase of 3½ miles over the previous year.

The costs for all branches of the Street Cleansing services for three years are as follows :—

					Total Nett Cost	Cost per 1,000 pop.	Nett Cost Rate in £
					£	£	d.
1932	Sweeping and Watering	...	...	...	23,048	83 6 5	6.00
1933	„ „ „	...	...	...	22,010	79 12 0	5.65
1934	„ „ „	...	...	...	22,676	82 8 7	5.70
1932	Gully Cleansing	...	...	...	3,143	11 7 3	0.82
1933	„ „ „	...	...	...	2,657	9 12 0	0.68
1934	„ „ „	...	...	...	2,405	8 14 10	0.60
1932	Snow Removal	...	...	...	287	1 0 9	0.07
1933	„ „ „	...	...	...	2,109	7 13 0	0.54
1934	„ „ „	...	...	...	196	14 3	0.05

The arrival of the two Dennis 750 gallon Gully Emptiers in July and September, 1934, respectively, marked the commencement of a new era in the work of gully cleansing in the City. These machines have more

than fulfilled all expectations, and have been accepted generally by the general public as supplying a long overdue successor to the old method of emptying by hand scoop.

As soon as an efficient machine is available to work in the narrow back passages within the City, there should be no hesitation in acquiring such a machine, and so effect the whole of the City's gully cleansing by efficient mechanical methods.

There were 146,902 street and back passage gullies cleansed.

It was necessary to use 2,424,015 gallons of water for street cleansing purposes.

The workmen on the regular staff in this section of the Department numbered 146.

The introduction of mechanical excavators in large scale levelling of land for roads, etc., has led to frequent bad fouling of roads with clay and soil from the wheels of the transport conveying the excavated material to tipping sites. Legislation to control this form of street fouling is being sought in the near future.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

During the year 1934, 22,850 nuisances were dealt with, compared with 20,513 in 1933.

Table of premises visited and of re-visits made:—

Districts	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total
Houses completely examined on account of—												
Infectious diseases	233	255	152	118	137	99	136	120	192	183	130	1755
Alleged nuisances	62	—	6	20	9	71	1	36	5	28	9	247
House inspection	23	—	11	—	—	42	—	—	1	—	1	78
Houses in which examinations were made in relation to—												
Occupants ...	21	2	14	30	18	3	4	16	6	18	22	154
Drainage ...	20	2	9	—	7	15	—	—	—	—	3	56
Structure ...	7	5	—	—	—	82	—	—	—	—	—	94
Total number of above houses ...	366	264	192	168	171	312	141	172	204	229	165	2384
Total number of above houses in which defects were found ...	163	91	42	47	50	228	27	97	37	91	21	894
Number of defects in above houses ...	856	370	172	307	173	854	169	579	140	614	145	4379
Premises visited for other reasons than those set out above	1523	1769	801	4242	1432	703	2123	1438	1104	2917	1622	19674
Revisits to infectious disease ...	23	12	9	86	176	68	31	47	201	73	182	908
Revisits to nuisances	2245	2349	2015	2582	2340	1871	2165	3442	2323	2679	2154	26165

Table of sanitary defects found:—

District	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total Nuis- ances found
Houses dirty ...	17	1	—	45	21	2	3	3	11	17	2	122
„ overcrowded ...	21	2	14	30	18	3	4	16	6	18	22	154
„ damp or dilapi- dated ...	1396	1759	482	1898	1455	704	1086	1334	802	1007	1427	13350
„ badly lighted or ventilated ...	101	245	53	111	61	43	8	50	51	71	24	818
Drainage defective ...	32	29	16	16	32	12	17	22	56	14	10	256
„ no disconnec- tion ...	—	1	6	—	—	1	3	—	1	—	—	12
„ want of ...	32	55	9	4	10	—	1	9	15	22	12	169
„ stopped ...	41	83	44	63	130	35	51	157	240	54	54	952
Sinks defective or re- quired ...	60	74	21	43	38	33	38	41	20	37	16	421
Bath, lavatory and sink waste pipes untrapped	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	3	10
Other drainage defects	24	89	61	62	37	65	104	66	51	30	18	607
Privies defective ...	2	—	18	—	—	4	4	—	4	—	—	32
Additional closets re- quired ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	8
Defects in W.C.'s ...	106	93	58	98	228	123	160	174	119	115	56	1330
W.C.'s without flush ...	—	2	1	5	3	—	1	5	6	—	—	23
Waste water-closets de- fective ...	4	8	4	—	10	—	—	2	7	—	—	35
Ashbins required ...	228	164	153	180	270	95	68	82	109	138	185	1672
Outbuildings—defects...	33	75	29	22	12	10	7	39	4	215	71	517
Paving ...	136	200	69	134	69	58	49	102	56	178	74	1125
Houses without water supply ...	5	8	9	4	12	3	3	5	6	15	—	70
Other house nuisances	71	26	34	12	52	77	187	46	48	66	4	623
Accumulations dealt with ...	17	26	21	16	31	15	8	21	45	17	2	219
Manure Receptacles ...	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	8
Keeping of Animals ...	3	—	3	8	8	1	4	5	5	8	—	45
Insanitary and Indecent Urinals ...	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	4	—	—	8
Other outside nuisances	24	6	4	4	26	8	186	53	97	15	5	428
TOTALS ...	2361	2948	1110	2756	2526	1292	1992	2233	1768	2041	1987	23014

The number of Statutory Notices served during the year was 6,897.

Complaints.

During the year 4,132 complaints were received, 1,013 at the office, and 3,119 by the District Inspectors—261 of the total were unfounded.

Included in the total of 1,013 are 555 referred from the Health Visitors and Tuberculosis Nurses.

The following matters brought to the notice of the Department during the year were referred to the City Surveyor :—

Dangerous structures	...	...	6
Stopped sewers	...	...	3
Defective street paving	...	...	2
Other matters	...	...	102

			113

Complaints were received with regard to 154 cases of overcrowding. These were investigated and the fact of overcrowding was established. In 20 of these the overcrowding was subsequently remedied.

Inspection of Drainage Work.

District	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total
New Drains inspected.	21	50	8	2	10	2	17	21	12	19	34	196
Revisits while work in progress ...	54	58	19	6	19	1	34	14	53	33	36	327
Drains inspected after reconstruction ...	15	27	11	21	22	3	41	35	7	106	59	347
Revisits while work in progress ...	29	112	2	26	61	39	283	16	38	28	114	748
Other visits on account of drainage works	1	20	10	3	4	18	339	2	97	14	95	603

Voluntary Conversion of Privies, etc.

Privies converted	...	...	—
Pails converted	...	...	—
Waste water-closets converted	...	24	
Hand-flushed closets converted		—	

Conversion of Privies, etc.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907.

During the year the work of converting privies and pails into water-closets was continued. The number of conversions completed under this scheme during the year was 104, consisting of 80 privies and 24 pails.

SUMMARY OF WORK OF CONVERSION OF ROCHDALE PAILS, 1934.

Number of pails for which notices have been served	...	...	—
Number of pails completed by direct labour	...	...	24
Number of pails completed by owners after notice	...	...	1
Number of pails in progress by owners after notice	...	...	—
Number of pails demolished by owners after notice	...	...	—
Number of pails in progress by direct labour	...	...	—

SUMMARY OF WORK OF CONVERSION OF PRIVIES, YEAR 1934.

Number of privies for which notices have been served	...	...	1
Number of privies completed :—			

(a) By direct labour	...	...	...	...	...	80
(b) By owners after notice	...	...	...	...	...	—
Number of privies in progress :—						
By direct labour	...	...	...	...	...	—
Number of privies demolished by owners after notice	...	...	...	...	...	3

Work carried out during year under Section 49, Public Health Act (Amendment) Act, 1907. Additional sinks, drainage to dwelling-houses.

District where provided					Additional sinks	New drainage provided to sinks
Tunstall	...	...	...	...	14	17
Smallthorne	...	...	...	...	—	6
Hanley	...	...	...	...	14	4
Bucknall	...	...	...	...	2	—
Stoke	...	...	...	...	5	10
Longton	...	...	...	...	3	11
Burslem	...	...	...	...	6	18
Fenton	...	...	...	...	6	16
TOTAL					50	82

Legal Proceedings.

- (1) There were four summonses taken out to enforce the compliance of notices.

In all cases the Court made the necessary Order and imposed costs and fines	...	...	...	£	s.	d.
				6	15	0

- (2) The Department obtained Contracts to carry out works to abate nuisances after the service of notices which were not complied with by the owners. The total amount of which was
- | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|---|---|
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 7 | 7 |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|---|---|

Ashbins.

During the year 1,247 notices were served on owners requiring them to provide sufficient ashes accommodation. In many cases, on the expiration of the time stated in the notices, it was found that bins had not been provided, the Corporation delivered them and the owners were charged with the cost.

The number thus delivered during the year was 740.

Byelaws are in force in the City with respect to :—

- New Street and Buildings ;
- Slaughterhouses ;
- Nuisances ;
- Common Lodging Houses ;
- Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops ;
- Public Conveniences ;
- Houses Let in Lodgings ;
- Offensive Trades ;
- Removal of Offensive and Noxious Matters ;
- Inspection of Meat.

Offensive Trades.

There are in the area :—

- Two Knacker's Yards ;
- Three Skin Markets ;
- Several Bone Burning Works ;
- Several Marine Stores, Tripe Boilers, and Gut Scrapers ;
- One Fat Melter ;
- A large number of Fish Fryers.

A list of Offensive Trades has been scheduled by the Authority and Byelaws are in force for their control.

The list of Scheduled Trades is as follows:—Fish friers, tripe boilers ; dealers in rags, bones, fat, animal skin or other like matter in an offensive condition ; manure manufacturers ; brick burners, gut scrapers, bone burners, tanners, leather dressers, fat melters or fat extractors, glue makers, size makers (except Potters' sizes) and blood driers.

GUT SCRAPING.

There are three premises specially used for Gut Scraping. Under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, Gut Scraping is prohibited in slaughterhouses. Three complaints have been received, but were remedied.

KNACKER'S YARDS.

There are two Knacker's Yards ; four complaints were received of nuisances at these premises.

SKIN YARDS.

There are three Skin Yards ; one at Cross Street, Stoke, one at Milton, and one at Mollart Street, Hanley. Five complaints were received of nuisances at these premises. One of the Skin Yards is situated in a congested area and is very unsatisfactory.

FAT MELTING (EDIBLE).

This trade is carried on on a large scale and in a satisfactory manner at the Public Abattoir, Hanley. Up-to-date machinery is installed and no complaints have been received of any nuisance arising.

TRIPE BOILING.

There are many tripe shops in the City, but in most cases the tripe is bought ready cleaned. The greater part of the tripe cleaned in the City is dealt with at eight establishments. Three complaints were received as to a nuisance arising. Some of the premises are unsatisfactory.

MARINE STORES.

There are eight Marine Stores. Lead, metal, rags, bones and bottles are the chief materials dealt with. These premises have been periodically inspected and found to be in a fairly satisfactory condition. The total number of inspection was 16.

FRIED FISH SHOPS.

During the year in six instances, permission was given for premises to be used for the purposes of fish frying. 1,053 visits have been made to the premises used for this purpose. 88 defects were found and 50 dealt with. The condition of the utensils, pans, etc., was generally found to be satisfactory. The Authorities do not now permit a room in an ordinary working class dwelling-house to be converted into a fried fish shop. The number of premises in the City used for the purpose of fish frying is 264, 59 of which are licensed.

Common Lodging Houses.

There are 10 common lodging houses in the City. During the year 544 inspections of common lodging houses were made by day. Four notices were served for the rectifying of minor offences ; they were all complied with.

The ten lodging houses are registered for the accommodation of 320 persons per night. There were, according to the returns sent in, 73,791 persons accommodated during the year, as compared with 58,858 in 1933. One lodging house in Stoke was demolished during the year under a Clearance Order and the Salvation Army opened in Stoke a Men's Hostel for 109 beds.

The premises are in the majority of cases old houses adapted for the purpose and some of the buildings are in a very poor condition.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

There are now on the register 197 houses. 2,087 inspections were made during the year. One hundred and sixty-nine defects were found ; these have since received attention.

SMOKE NUISANCES.

For the abatement of smoke nuisances 600 time observations of half-an-hour have been taken of boiler chimneys during the year, as compared with 659 in the previous year.

Forty-four complaints have been received during the year and investigated.

One hundred and eighty-six notices have been served for the abatement of smoke nuisances and nineteen special slips have been left at various firms giving the results of observations.

Warnings have been given in 263 instances.

Two hundred and five visits have been made to Brick, Tile and Marl Works and twenty-three visits to Collieries, and the Managers and Firemen interviewed.

Of the 600 half-hour observations taken, 287 showed black smoke emitted for four minutes or more during the half-hour. The number of observations showing no black smoke was 101.

The number of observations emitted black smoke, but not exceeding the time limit was 212.

OBSERVATIONS.	1934	1933
Boiler Stack	600	659
Oven Stack	271	81
Kiln	130	100
INSPECTION OF—	1934	1933
Boilers	765	760
Ovens	487	239
Kilns	407	329
Interviews with owners or occupiers	843	761
Interviews with Engineers and Firemen	1288	1092
Warnings given	263	224
Preliminary notices served	87	34
Statutory notices served... ..	99	63
Improvements effected	117	110
Re-inspection of premises	472	318
DEMONSTRATIONS IN FIRING.		
Boilers	10	12
Kilns	—	—
Ovens	—	1
Reports for non-abatement	2	—
Special reports submitted	18	1
Visits for other causes	709	531
Prosecutions	—	—

The following is a summary of the alterations made and appliances fitted in order to prevent the emission of excessive quantities of smoke:—

	1934	1933
Air tubes fitted	5	7
Boilers provided	4	1
Flues cleaned	43	24
Improvement in Fuel	19	15
Improvement in Firing	23	17
Mirrors fixed or replaced...	8	12
New Boiler Stacks	1	1
Patent Grates provided	3	10
Patent Bars fitted in Sets	45	35
Patent Furnaces provided	8	6
Smoke Consumers fitted	16	15
Steam Jets provided	13	8
Repairs to Boilers, Boiler Furnaces, Engines, Brick- work, Economisers, Kiln Furnaces, Ovens, Stacks, Flues and Ventilators	93	71
Induced Draught Fan fitted	4	2
Oil Engine or Motor installed	2	11

The following is a summary of the results of the half-hour observations taken of Boiler chimneys :—

	1934	1933
Number of chimneys observed	189	214
Number of observations taken	600	659
Average number of observations taken per chimney	3.17	3.08

RESULTS OF OBSERVATIONS :—

	Black	Moderate	None
Total amount of smoke in minutes	2387.5	7170.0	8442.5
Average amount of smoke in minutes	3.98	11.95	14.07

OVENS AND KILNS.

During the year 130 timed observations have been made of kilns and 271 of ovens. Sixty-nine letters were sent in connection with these observations and in addition four observations were taken of an hour's duration.

Two hundred and eleven interviews have been held with kiln firemen, 296 with oven firemen, and 119 with other oddmen and assistants.

Grit Nuisance.

A number of inspections were made during the year and also special investigations made in a few cases. Various improvements have been made.

Two hundred inspections for emission of fumes, vibration and inefficient silencers were made and in the majority of cases the nuisances were remedied.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Order, 1919.

The Rat Catcher made the following inspections during the year. The number of visits paid to various premises was as follows :—

Sewage Works	...	...	...	20
Factories and Warehouses	...	...	...	737
Farms and Stables	...	...	...	7
Shops and Bakehouses	...	...	...	471
Private Houses	...	...	...	80
Collieries and Ironworks	...	...	...	24
Garden Allotments	...	...	...	—
Hotels and Restaurants	...	...	...	81
Schools, Hospitals, etc.	...	...	...	134
Tips	...	...	...	52
Picture Palaces	...	...	...	198
Market Halls and Town Yards			...	85
Corporation Housing Sites	...	...	...	4
Garages	...	...	...	25
Offices	...	...	...	57
				1975

The number of rats known to have been killed during the year, and the methods employed were as follows :—

Poisons	...	...	...	...	28986
Dogs	...	...	...	...	—
Traps	...	...	...	...	39
Bird Lime	...	...	...	...	—
Sprays	...	...	...	...	—
					29025

During the year £177 15s. 6d. was charged by the Corporation to various owners of premises for work done by the Rat Catcher.

Methods of Dealing with Infested Premises.

POISONS USED :—

1. Phosphorus Preparations. Harrison's has been used with good results.
2. BARIUM CARBONATE (Commercial).
 - (a) Made up in paste. Fair results.
 - (b) Mixed with castor sugar, oatmeal and salt, used dry and wrapped up in tissue paper. Not very successful.
3. RED SQUILL BISCUITS. Very good results.
4. RAT LIME. Successfully used in private houses, etc., for mice, but not suitable for rats in China and Earthenware Factories on account of heat.

5. STRYCHNINE.

This poison is too deadly for general use, but put in safe places very effective when put between butter puff biscuits.

In many instances drains have been relayed and rooms rat proofed with effective results.

6. TRAPPING.

Steel and wire traps have been used with success where it was inadvisable to lay poisons.

INFESTED PREMISES.

The premises found to be most infested with rats are Food Stores, Factories and Institutions.

Schools.

The Medical Officer of Health is the School Medical Officer, and a separate Report is published.

All the schools are inspected four times during the year in relation to the sanitary conditions and water supply. The list of sanitary defects, numbering 284, were referred to the Education Authority. Extensive alterations to the lavatories were put in hand to many of the schools.

School Closure.

No schools were closed on account of the presence of infectious diseases.

Sanitary Condition of Theatres, Music Halls, etc.

There are thirty picture palaces and theatres. These premises were inspected periodically and 33 minor defects found were immediately remedied by the managers.

Distribution of Lime and Lime Brushes.

Facilities exist throughout the district for the free distribution of lime and the loan of whitewash brushes for the cleansing of houses where this is desirable; this has assisted in obtaining a higher standard of cleanliness in the poorer class of houses.

Public Urinals.

The whole of the public urinals were systematically inspected. They were found to be in a fairly satisfactory condition.

MILK SUPPLY.

The number of purveyors of milk registered under the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, is 658, as compared with 660 last year. The number of visits paid was 613.

Cowsheds.

The number of cowsheds on the register is 318. Visits paid, 1,345. The number of dairies on the register, 182. Visits paid, 122.

All the sheds have been limewashed at least twice during the year.

Repairs have been carried out at a number of cowsheds during the past year and many improvements made.

The approximate number of milking cows throughout the City is 1,783, as compared with 1,735 in the previous year.

The Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915.

As in previous years all samples of milk taken for biological and bacteriological examination were submitted to Dr. Menton, Bacteriologist for Staffordshire County Council.

During the year two hundred and seventy-eight samples of milk were taken for examination as to the presence of tubercle bacilli; of these 26 were reported to contain tubercle bacilli. This represents a rate of 9.3 per cent. of samples affected this year. This is the same percentage as shown in 1933.

Of the 26 positive cases of tubercular milk reported, 16 were from farms situate within the City area, nine from farms in the County area, and one from a farm in the Newcastle-under-Lyme district. The powers conferred by the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, were put into operation in each case.

In addition to the examination of milk samples for tubercle bacilli, 291 samples were examined for the presence of B.Coli and a bacterial count was made at the same time.

Taking the standard of 200,000 organisms per c.c., and no B.Coli in 1/100th c.c., or the Grade 'A' milk maximum limit as a basis for ordinary milk, the samples show an average count of 192,501 organisms per c.c. 47 samples were found to contain bacteria exceeding the Grade 'A' maximum limit.

The producers in each case were warned, and farms in the City area were visited and advice given as to improvement in methods of production.

The Accredited Producers' Scheme which the Milk Marketing Board intended to come into operation on 1st January, 1935, did not mature and a further scheme is being considered for improving the milk supplies.

The Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.

Forty-six licences were granted during the year for the use of the following designations :—

Certified	...	...	...	4
Grade "A" T.T.	...	...	...	4
Grade "A"...	...	...	...	26
Pasteurised	...	...	...	12

Fifty-one samples of Graded Milk were collected and submitted for a bacterial count, and of these five were returned as containing bacteria in excess of the respective maximum limit allowed for their grades.

Of the 51 samples, 31 were also examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli, two of which were found to contain tubercle bacilli.

The average bacterial count for all graded milks was 40.191 organisms per c.c., and the average count for graded milks in their respective standards were as follows :—

Certified	...	17,693	Standard	...	30,000 per c.c.
Grade "A" T.T.		16,394	,,	...	200,000 ,,
Grade "A"	...	72,173	,,	...	200,000 ,,
Pasteurised	...	8,555	,,	...	100,000 ,,

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

The number of Samples taken for analysis by the Public Analyst during the year was 819.

Table giving Number of Samples, etc.

Total number of Samples submitted for Analysis				Formal	Informal	Result of Analysis	
						Genuine	Not Genuine
4	Aspirin Tablets	...	...	3	1	4	—
2	Almonds, Ground	...	...	—	2	2	—
3	Arrowroot	...	...	1	2	3	—
1	Acetic Acid, Edible	...	...	—	1	1	—
3	Apricots, Dried	...	...	2	1	3	—
4	Boric Acid Powder	...	...	3	1	4	—
1	Borax	...	...	1	—	1	—
1	Bread, Milk	...	...	—	1	1	—
2	Beef Suet and Rice Flour	...	...	—	2	2	—
24	Butter	...	...	13	11	24	—
1	Butter, Pastuerized Cream	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	Beeswax	...	...	—	1	1	—
6	Brawn	...	...	6	—	6	—
6	Barley, Pearl	...	...	5	1	6	—
1	Beef and Ham Roll	...	...	1	—	1	—
1	Beef, Pressed	...	...	1	—	1	—
1	Bismuth Tablets	...	...	—	1	1	—
3	Baking Powder	...	...	1	2	2	1
1	Bloater Paste	...	...	—	1	1	—
8	Coffee	...	...	—	8	8	—
1	Coffee and Chicory	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	Citric Acid	...	...	1	—	1	—
1	Curry Powder	...	...	1	—	1	—
4	Corn Flour	...	...	2	2	4	—
5	Cocoa	...	...	—	5	5	—
1	Cinnamon, Ground	...	...	—	1	1	—
87	Totals carried forward	...	...	41	46	86	1

Table giving Number of Samples, etc.—Continued.

Total number of Samples submitted for Analysis				Formal	Informal	Result of Analysis	
						Genuine	Not Genuine
87	Totals brought forward	...		41	46	86	1
1	Camphor, Flowers of	...	...	...	1	1	---
4	Chemical Food, Parrish's	...	...	2	2	2	2
5	Currants	... ..	...	5	---	5	---
1	Cakes, Fairy	... ..	...	---	1	1	---
2	Custard Powder	... ..	...	---	2	2	---
2	Coconut, Dessicated	... ..	...	2	---	2	---
4	Cream	... ..	...	---	4	4	---
1	Cream, Ice	... ..	...	---	1	1	---
1	Carraway Powder	... ..	...	1	---	1	---
1	Crab, Dressed	... ..	...	---	1	1	---
1	Crab, Dressed, tinned	... ..	...	---	1	1	---
13	Cheese, Cheshire	... ..	...	8	5	13	---
1	,, English	... ..	...	---	1	1	---
1	,, Gorgonzola	... ..	...	---	1	1	---
1	,, and Celery	... ..	...	---	1	1	---
2	Cherries, Glace	... ..	...	2	---	2	---
3	Damsons, Tinned	... ..	...	3	---	3	---
3	Epsom Salts	... ..	...	2	1	3	---
1	Egg Substitute Powder	... ..	...	---	1	1	---
4	Flour, Self Raising	... ..	...	3	1	4	---
1	Fruits, Real, preserved in Syrup	... ..	...	---	1	1	---
1	Friars Balsam	... ..	...	---	1	1	---
5	Gin	... ..	...	---	5	5	---
4	Ginger, Ground	... ..	...	3	1	4	---
2	,, Lump	... ..	...	---	2	2	---
3	Glycerine	... ..	...	3	---	3	---
1	Glucose, Medicinal	... ..	...	---	1	1	---
1	Grape Juice, Non-alcoholic	... ..	...	---	1	1	---
3	Jam, Strawberry	... ..	...	2	1	3	---
2	,, Black Currant	... ..	...	2	---	2	---
1	,, Black Currant and Apple	... ..	...	1	---	---	1
1	,, Plum	... ..	...	---	1	1	---
2	,, Damson	... ..	...	2	---	2	---
3	,, Red Plum	... ..	...	2	1	---	3
1	,, Fig	... ..	...	---	1	1	---
4	,, Raspberry	... ..	...	1	3	4	---
2	Jelly, Table	... ..	...	1	1	2	---
1	Lobster Paste	... ..	...	---	1	1	---
9	Lard	... ..	...	8	1	9	---
3	Lemon Cheese...	... ..	...	3	---	3	---
2	Lemon Squash Cordial	... ..	...	2	---	2	---
1	Lime Drops	... ..	...	---	1	1	---
1	Liquorice Powder	... ..	...	1	---	1	---
4	Lemon Peel, Candied	... ..	...	4	---	4	---
404	Milk	... ..	...	401	3	379	25
10	,, Pasteurised	... ..	...	6	4	4	6
1	,, Grade "A" T.T....	... ..	...	1	---	1	---
5	,, Grade "A"	... ..	...	5	---	5	---
3	,, Seperated	... ..	...	2	1	3	---
1	,, Condensed, Skimmed	... ..	...	---	1	1	---
1	,, Condensed, full cream	... ..	...	---	1	1	---
622	Totals carried forward	...		519	103	584	38

Table giving Number of Samples, etc.—*Continued.*

Total number of Samples submitted for Analysis				Formal	Informal	Result of Analysis	
						Genuine	Not Genuine
622	Totals brought forward ...			519	103	584	38
1	Mustard, Prepared ...	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	„ Compound ...	...	...	—	1	1	—
5	Margarine ...	...	...	4	1	5	—
2	Mincemeat ...	...	...	2	—	2	—
1	Meat Paste ...	...	...	1	—	1	—
1	Marmalade ...	...	...	1	—	1	—
1	Mint, Dried ...	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	Magnesia, Carbonate, Light			—	1	1	—
3	Nitre, Sweet Spirits of ...	...	...	1	2	2	1
1	Nutmeg, Ground ...	...	...	—	1	1	—
7	Ointment, Zinc ...	...	...	2	5	6	1
1	„ White, Precipitate			—	1	1	—
1	„ Iodine ...	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	„ Calomel ...	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	Oil, Tasteless Castor ...	...	...	1	—	1	—
2	„ Castor ...	...	...	2	—	2	—
1	„ Wintergreen of ...	...	...	—	1	1	—
3	„ Camphorated ...	...	...	3	—	3	—
2	„ Olive ...	...	...	1	1	2	—
1	„ Cod Liver... ...	...	...	1	—	1	—
4	„ Almonds, of ...	...	...	—	4	4	—
1	„ Amber, of ...	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	Orange Peel, Candied ...	...	...	1	—	1	—
1	Orange Crush Cordial ...	...	...	1	—	1	—
3	Oatmeal ...	...	...	2	1	3	—
1	Oats, Rolled ...	...	...	1	—	1	—
13	Pepper ...	...	...	12	1	13	—
1	Prawns... ...	...	...	—	1	1	—
4	Paregoric ...	...	...	—	4	4	—
1	Paraffin, Liquid ...	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	Peas, Tinned ...	...	...	1	—	1	—
2	Phenol Mixture ...	...	...	2	—	2	—
3	Prunes ...	...	...	2	1	3	—
1	Quinine and Cinnamon ...	...	...	—	1	1	—
5	Rice ...	...	...	4	1	5	—
5	Rice, Ground ...	...	...	4	1	5	—
1	Raisins... ...	...	...	1	—	1	—
1	Rochelle Salts... ...	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	Rum Essence, Artificial ...	...	...	—	1	1	—
7	Sultanas ...	...	...	7	—	7	—
1	Strawberries, Tinned ...	...	...	1	—	1	—
2	Sponge Mixture ...	...	...	—	2	2	—
9	„ Sandwich ...	...	...	8	1	9	—
1	Sausage, Pork ...	...	...	1	—	1	—
5	„ Beef ...	...	...	2	3	5	—
3	„ Luncheon ...	...	...	2	1	3	—
2	„ Cambridge ...	...	...	2	—	2	—
1	Salmon Paste ...	...	...	1	—	1	—
1	„ and Anchovy Paste			—	1	1	—
1	Sardines in Olive Oil ...	...	...	—	1	1	—
2	Sild in Pure Olive Oil ...	...	...	1	1	2	—
1	Sago ...	...	...	1	—	—	1
745	Totals carried forward ...			595	150	704	41

Table giving Number of Samples, etc.—Continued.

Total number of Samples submitted for Analysis				Formal	Informal	Result of Analysis	
						Genuine	Not Genuine
745	Totals brought forward	...	...	595	150	704	41
2	Semolina	...	...	—	2	2	—
2	Sulphur, Flowers of	...	...	2	—	2	—
2	Syrup, Golden...	...	...	1	1	2	—
2	Seidlitz Powders	...	...	—	2	2	—
1	Soda, Bi-carbonate	...	...	1	—	1	—
1	Sugar	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	„ Demerara	...	...	—	1	1	—
2	Sauce, Fruit	...	...	—	2	2	—
2	Tapioca	...	...	2	—	2	—
1	„ Flaked	...	...	—	1	1	—
2	Turpentine, Spirits of	...	...	—	2	2	—
2	Tripe	...	...	2	—	2	—
4	Tea	...	...	—	4	4	—
1	Tartaric Acid	...	...	1	—	1	—
16	Vinegar, Malt	...	...	15	1	14	2
15	„	...	...	14	1	14	1
7	Whisky	...	...	2	5	4	3
2	Wine, Orange	...	...	2	—	2	—
1	„ Orange and Quinine	...	...	—	1	1	—
2	„ Raisin	...	...	2	—	2	—
3	„ Ginger	...	...	3	—	3	—
1	„ Black Currant	...	...	1	—	1	—
1	„ Fruit, Non-Alcoholic	...	...	1	—	1	—
1	„ Fruit and Cordial	...	...	1	—	1	—
819	TOTALS	...	...	645	174	772	47

Formal Samples	...	645	Informal Samples	174
Genuine Samples	...	772	Non-genuine Samples	47

The average standard of fat in the milk samples passed as genuine were as follows :—

Quarter ending March 31st.	124 Samples	...	Fat 3.72%
„ „ June 30th.	88	„	„ 3.69%
„ „ September 30th.	76	„	„ 3.79%
„ „ December 31st.	97	„	„ 3.90%

The standard of fat in milk is that it shall contain not less than 3%.

Proceedings under the Acts were Instituted as follows :—

Date of Purchase	Charge	Results	Penalty	Costs
1934			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Jan. 23rd	Failure to mark Imported Butter	Convicted	1 0 0	0 10 6
Feb. 2nd	Failure to mark Imported Tomatoes	Convicted	0 12 6	0 10 6
Feb. 14th	Failure to mark Imported Butter	Convicted	1 10 0	1 1 0
April 7th	Selling Whisky diluted 8.1% beyond statutory limit of 35° U.P.	Convicted	2 0 0	3 3 0
July 31st	Selling milk 13% deficient in Fat	Dismissed Defendant paying special costs	—	5 13 6
Aug. 27th	Failure to mark Imported Butter	Convicted	1 0 0	0 10 6
Aug. 27th	Failure to mark Imported Butter	Convicted	1 0 0	0 10 6
	Total		7 2 6	11 19 6

Details of Non-Genuine Samples where Proceedings were not Instituted.

No. of Sample	Article	Remarks
9	Zinc Ointment	Sample 19.3% deficient in Zinc Oxide. Letters of caution to retailer and wholesaler.
14	Parrish's Chemical Food	Sample 68.4% deficient in Tricalcium Phosphate. Letters of caution to retailer and manufacturer.
59	Milk	Sample 2.7% deficient in solids not fat due to natural causes. No action.
61	Milk	Sample 18% deficient in fat. Repeat samples genuine. Letters of caution to retailer and wholesaler.
63	Milk	Sample 3.3% deficient in solids not fat, due to natural causes. No action.
122	Milk	Sample 2.5% deficient in solids not fat, due to natural causes. No action.
129	Milk	Sample 3% deficient in solids not fat, due to natural causes. No action.
133	Baking Powder	Sample 3.55% deficient in available Carbon Dioxide. Old stock, deficiency due to damp. Letter of caution.
143	Vinegar	Sample 17.5% deficient in Acetic Acid. Letter of caution.
176	Pasteurised Milk	Sample contained 9.4% added water. Solids not fat, 7.88%
178	Pasteurised Milk	Sample contained 1.1% added water. Solids not fat, 8.54%
28A	Pasteurised Milk	Sample contained 3.6% added water. Solids not fat, 8.40%
33A	Pasteurised Milk	Sample contained 2.1% added water. Solids not fat, 8.51%
34A	Pasteurised Milk	Sample contained 7% added water. Solids not fat, 8.04%
190	Pasteurised Milk	Sample contained 2.5% added water. Solids not, 8.39%

Due to residual water in balance tank. No action

Details of Non-Genuine Samples where Proceedings were not instituted—
Continued.

No. of Sample	Article	Remarks
191	Milk	Sample 9.3% deficient in fat. Repeat samples genuine. Letter of caution.
205	Milk	Sample 5.2% deficient in solids not fat. Due to natural causes. No action.
35A	Whisky	Informal sample of 208 diluted 7.7% beyond limit of 35° under proof. Proceedings taken on formal sample result
220	Red Plum Jam	Contained only 66.5% soluble solids instead of 68.5%. Letter to manufacturer re label.
239	Milk	Sample 22.3% deficient in fat and 1.6% deficient in solids not fat
243	Milk	Repeat sample of 239. 18.3% deficient fat
251	Appeal to Cow	23.3% deficient in fat
252	Appeal to Cow	18.3% deficient in fat
245	Milk	Sample was 3.4% deficient in solids not fat, due to natural causes.
253	Milk	Sample was 3.3% deficient in fat. Sold in wax cartons. Unable to repeat samples. Method discontinued; no action taken.
54A	Red Plum Jam	Contained only 66.5% soluble solids instead of 68.5%. Formal sample taken, see 307.
265	Milk	Sample 3% deficient in solids not fat, due to natural causes.
290	Black Currant and Apple Jam	Contained only 67.2% soluble solids instead of 68.5%. Letters of caution to retailer and manufacturer re label.
307	Red Plum Jam	Contained only 65.6% soluble solids instead of 68.5%. Letter of caution to retailer and manufacturer re label.
312	Sago	100% tapioca. Letter to retailer re correct designation.
343	Milk	4% deficient in fat. Repeat sample genuine. No action.
78A	Parrish's Chemical Food	16.9% deficient in Tricalcium. Phosphate. Repeat formal samples genuine.
369	Milk	2% deficient in solids not fat, due to natural causes.
370	Milk	6.6% deficient in fat. Repeat sample genuine. No action.
98A	Sweet Spirit of Nitre	36% deficient in Ethyl Nitrite. Repeat formal sample genuine.
392	Milk	3.3% deficient in fat. Repeat sample genuine.
403	Milk	3.6% deficient in solids not fat. Due to natural causes.
404	Milk	3% deficient in solids not fat. Due to natural causes.
408	Milk	13.6% deficient in fat. Repeat sample 409. Proceedings taken.
435	Malt Vinegar	25% deficient in acetic acid. Letter of caution.
459	Milk	3.5% deficient in solids not fat. Due to natural causes.
553	Malt Vinegar	100% artificial vinegar. Letters of caution to retailer and wholesaler. Letter to manufacturer re label on cask.
580	Milk	4.6% deficient in fat. Repeat sample genuine. No action taken.
601	Milk	2.5% deficient in solids not fat. Due to natural causes.
173A	Whisky	Diluted 7.5% beyond statutory limit of 35° u.p. Repeat formal sample genuine.

Preservatives in Milk, Butter, Margarine, etc.

Of the 453 samples of milk submitted for analysis, none were found to contain preservatives.

No preservative was found in the four samples of cream, and in the 24 samples of butter analysed, no preservatives were found. Five samples of margarine contained no preservative, and no preservative was found in any of the made-up foodstuffs such as brawn, beef roll, and fish pastes.

Nine samples of lard were tested for paraffin but none was found.

Registration of Margarine Dealers.

There have been no fresh registrations during the year under review. Seven visits were made to registered premises, no infringements being found.

Artificial Cream Act, 1929.

No fresh registrations have taken place during the past year.

Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.

Seven samples were taken as follows :—

- 1 Laying Meal.
- 3 Indian Meal.
- 1 Sussex ground oats.
- 1 Linseed Cake Meal.
- 1 Fish Meal.

Six of these samples were found to conform to the statutory statement, and one sample of Fish Meal showed 1.2 per cent. excess oil content.

Rag Flock Act, 1911.

Four samples of Rag Flock were taken for examination as to cleanliness and found to conform to the standard laid down by the Regulations.

Six inspections of premises where rag flock is used were made, no infringements being found.

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926.

Nine hundred and eleven visits were made in connection with the above-mentioned Act and Orders. 73 persons were cautioned for infringements of the orders ; five persons were reported and proceedings taken for failing to carry out requirements of orders ; previous warnings had been given in each case.

One hundred and thirty-six visits were also paid to the various markets in the City in connection with this Act and Orders.

Visits to Farms, Dairies, and Milkshops.

Visits were made to 214 farms in connection with bacterial counts, and advice given to farmers on methods of producing milk of low

bacterial count. 108 visits were made to Dairies including visits to dairies where the milk is treated by heat. 121 visits were also made to the various milkshops in the City.

Other Foods.

Two Inspectors devote the whole of their time to the inspection of slaughterhouses, food, the supervision of premises where food is manufactured and stored, and premises such as Greengrocers' Shops, Tripe Cleaning premises, Cold Stores, Wholesale Fruit Stores, Grocers' Shops, premises in which sausages and meat pies are made, etc.

During the year visits were paid to Slaughterhouses, Meat Shops, English and Foreign ; Fish Shops, retail and wholesale ; Markets and to other premises.

The District Inspectors now assist in this work.

Carcases, etc., Examined.

Carcases of Home-killed animals specially examined, 63,828.
Carcases and Quarters of Frozen and Chilled Meat, etc., 42,624.
Rabbits, English, 11,427 couples. Rabbits, Imported, 764 cases.
Also a large quantity of Bacon, Cheese, Ham, Eggs, Butter, Fish, Tinned Goods, Fruit and Vegetables.

CONDEMNED AND VOLUNTARILY SURRENDERED—

Home-killed Beef (including 128 Carcases)	...	92,538 lbs.
Mutton	69	3,593
Pork	30	5,334
Veal	43	1,936
Beef (Imported)	...	618
Mutton (Imported)	...	182
Offals	...	67,711
Fish	...	557
Tinned Goods	...	3,223
Fruit—Vegetables	...	1,376
Bacon and Ham	...	807
Rabbits	...	259
Eggs (Imported)	...	149
Poultry	...	—
Tripe	...	—
Cheese	...	24

Total ... 178,307

Meat condemned slaughtered outside the City 63,359

inside the City ... 114,948

or 79 Tons, 12 Cwts., 3 lbs.

Number of voluntary surrenders 1,279

Number of seizures 2

Of the 128 Bovine Carcasses condemned—

69 or 53.91% were affected with Tuberculosis,
22 or 31.88% of the 69 carcasses were brought in from outside
under the Tuberculosis Order,

and 59 or 46.09% with other diseases.

The whole of the meat found to be unfit for human consumption is now dealt with at the Waste Eliminator Plant at Hanley.

Meat and Food Prosecutions.

Case No.	Offence Committed	Under Act	Penalties			
1	Failing to notify slaughtering	Meat Regulations, 1924	Fined ...	£	s.	d.
			and ...	5	0	0
				2	2	0
2	Imported Meat unlabelled	Sale of Food Order, 1921	Fined ...	4	0	0
			Costs ...	3	0	0
3	Re Labelling of Imported Pork	Sale of Food Order, 1921	Fined ...	4	0	0
			Costs ...	1	10	0
4	Imported Tomatoes unlabelled	Merchandise Marks Act, 1929	Fined ...	0	12	6
5	Imported Tomatoes unlabelled	Merchandise Marks Act, 1929	Fined ...	1	0	0
6	Slaughtering not by mechanical means	Slaughtering of Animals Acts, 1933	Fined ...	2	0	0
			Costs ...	1	1	0

Slaughterhouses.

There are 51 slaughterhouses in the City (including the Corporation Abattoirs).

	Total	Registered	Licensed	Vacant
Tunstall	4	2	2	—
Burslem	8	7	1	—
Hanley	11	9	2	—
Stoke	3	2	1	—
Fenton	8	8	—	—
Longton and Meir ...	10	9	1	—
Smallthorne and District	4	2	2	—
Bucknall	3	1	2	—
	51	40	11	—

	In January		In December	
Registered	42	40
Licensed	11	11
			53	51
Total				

Eighty-four Personal Notices were served throughout the year for the limewashing of slaughterhouses, lairs, etc., also for the replacing of wornout garbage vessels. In every case the notices were complied with.

The private slaughterhouses are scattered throughout the whole of the City, and hours of slaughter have to be notified under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924. Regulations complied with.

A definite standard is now laid down for all slaughterhouses and it is hoped to effect many improvements throughout the City.

ICE CREAM SHOPS. During the year 790 visits have been made to these premises.

Canal Boats.

During the year 768 Canal Boats have been inspected in this district. They were mainly found to be clean, well ventilated, and in a good state of repair.

The accommodation provided on these 768 canal boats was as follows:

2,492 persons, being an average of 3.25 per boat. The number of persons in occupation was:—2,252, viz.:—males, 1,021; females, 648; children, 583, being 45.34 per cent. males; 28.77 per cent. females; 25.89 per cent. children; or an average of 2.93 persons in occupation per boat, but, if two children are counted as one adult, reduced the average in occupation to 2.55.

Of the 583 children on board, there were 370 or 63.47 per cent. over five years and therefore of school age, 213 or 36.53 per cent. were under five years of age, 307 or 52.66 per cent. were boys, and 276 or 47.43 per cent. were girls.

The Canal Boats ceased to work on July 10th, 1934, owing to shortage of water in the canal. They recommenced on October 12th, 1934.

These canal boats were registered to carry the following number of persons :—

6 boats were registered to carry 5 persons					
171	„	„	„	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	„
10	„	„	„	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	„
581	„	„	„	3	„
<hr/>					
768					

One hundred and ninety-seven boats had a fore cabin, being 25.6 per cent. of the boats inspected. They were registered as follows:—

6 boats were registered to carry 2 persons				
190	„	„	„	1 person
1 boat was registered to carry 1½ persons				
<hr/>				
197				
<hr/>				

In 26 cases the captains were also the owners of the boats, and nine boats inspected have women captains. In 85 cases a pair of canal boats were worked by one family (in some cases with assistance).

Infringements of Acts and Regulations.

Infringements of Acts and Regulations :—

(a)	Registration	...	...	...	...	...	—
(b)	Notification of change of master	...	...	...	...	...	—
(c)	Certificates	...	...	...	...	...	4
(d)	Marking	...	...	...	...	...	—
(e)	Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	11
(f)	Separation of sexes	...	...	...	...	...	8
(g)	Cleanliness	...	...	...	...	...	—
(h)	Ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	—
(i)	Painting	...	...	...	...	...	23
(j)	Provision of water vessel	...	...	...	...	...	5
(k)	Removal of bilge water	...	...	...	...	...	1
(l)	Other defects or dilapidations	...	...	...	...	...	14
(m)	Notification of infectious disease	...	...	...	...	...	—
(n)	Admittance of Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	—
							<hr/>
							66

No legal proceedings were taken under the Canal Boats Acts or Regulations during this period.

The usual blue notices were served in fifty-three cases for sixty-six infringements ; most of these have been returned, duly signed, signifying that the said infringements had been rectified.

There were no cases of infectious disease met with on a canal boat during 1934.

There are at present on the register (according to the revised list)—

- (a) 206 boats known to be working ;
- (b) 134 boats that are cancelled, broken up or cannot be traced

—
340

Eleven canal boats were registered during the year by this Authority.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following is a list of the diseases which at present have to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health:—Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Membraneous Croup, Typhoid Fever (Enteric and Paratyphoid Fever), Puerperal Fever, Puerperal Pyrexia, Cholera, Erysipelas, Smallpox, Typhus Fever, Relapsing Fever, Plague, Cerebro-Spinal Fever, Acute Poliomyelitis, Pulmonary Tuberculosis, other forms of Tuberculosis, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Malaria, Dysentry, Acute Primary Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal Pneumonia, Acute Encephalitis Lethargica, Acute Polio-Encephalitis, and Pemphigus Neonatorum.

TABLE 7.—Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1934.

Disease	Total Cases notified in each Locality of the District						Number of Cases Notified At Ages—Years						Total Cases removed to Hospital				
	Tunstall	Burslem	Hanley	Stoke	Fenton	Longton	Smallthorne Norton, Bucknall, etc.		At all Ages	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15		15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards
							Wards 27 & 28										
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	47	70	48	41	24	15	41	286	3	57	186	22	17	1	1	—	276
Erysipelas	18	32	30	27	16	15	11	149	2	4	10	18	33	61	21	—	50
Scarlet Fever	171	252	269	243	144	315	172	1566	4	315	1064	140	41	2	—	—	1151
Enteric Fever	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	2
Puerperal Fever	3	1	4	2	—	5	5	20	—	—	—	8	11	1	—	—	17
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	3	9	8	—	5	5	34	—	—	—	12	22	—	—	—	15
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	58	114	122	62	30	72	43	501	—	5	74	115	184	110	13	—	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis	6	20	14	9	2	10	2	63	—	11	23	12	11	5	1	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	5	4	22	3	10	11	7	62	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia, Primary	93	100	135	53	32	42	67	522	54	122	94	65	107	62	18	—	21
Pneumonia, Broncho	36	50	63	23	16	11	37	236	49	114	34	6	9	19	5	—	31
Pneumonia, Influenzal	1	12	17	3	1	6	2	42	1	4	3	8	9	9	8	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus Neonatorum	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	442	660	736	476	275	509	393	3491	179	633	1489	407	447	270	66	—	1563

Isolation Hospitals—
Name and Situation

Infectious Diseases Hospital, Bucknall ...
Stanfield Sanatorium, Burslem ...
North Staffs. Joint Smallpox Hospital ...

Total Available Beds, 264
... .. 91
... .. 90

(At present being used for the accommodation of 48 children suffering from Tuberculosis

TABLE 8, showing the numbers of cases and deaths from Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Enteric Fever during the past 10 years.

		Scarlet Fever		Diphtheria		Enteric Fever	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1925	...	996	19	288	19	9	1
1926	...	558	9	260	22	19	5
1927	...	445	5	246	10	23	1
1928	...	585	7	311	6	11	1
1929	...	340	1	270	11	12	1
1930	...	222	2	260	11	19	3
1931	...	157	0	210	17	3	1
1932	...	213	1	163	5	8	0
1933	...	530	3	235	7	2	0
1934	...	1566	10	286	6	2	0

SCARLET FEVER.

Number of cases notified	...	...	...	1566
Number of deaths	...	...	...	10
Case fatality per cent.	...	...	...	0.64
Number of cases removed to hospitals	...	...	...	1151
Percentage of cases removed	...	...	...	73.5

The attack rate for the City during the year was 5.70 per 1,000 of the population.

Size of House		One Family	Two Families	Three Families	Total Notified	Over two persons per room	Dead
1 Room	...	5	—	—	5	—	—
2 Rooms	...	35	—	—	35	—	—
3 Rooms	...	74	5	—	79	4	2
4 Rooms	...	584	43	—	627	21	6
5 Rooms	...	365	141	2	508	29	1
6 Rooms	...	219	71	4	294	6	1
In Institutions	...	—	—	—	18	—	—
Totals		1282	260	6	1566	60	10

Type of house	Percentage of total houses (Census)		Percentage of Scarlet Fever Cases notified	
1—3 Rooms	9.7	7.6
4—5 Rooms	75.1	72.4
6 and over	15.2	18.8
In Institutions	—	1.2

The attack rates per 1,000 of the population for the various districts were as follows:—Tunstall, 6.24 ; Burslem, 5.87 ; Hanley, 4.19 ; Stoke, 5.61 ; Fenton, 5.60 ; Longton, 7.11 ; Smallthorne, Bucknall, Norton, etc., 6.90.

The percentage of removals to the Hospital was 73.5, as compared with 88.7 for the previous year.

The mortality rate in the district during 1934 was 0.036. The mortality rate for the disease in England and Wales was 0.02 per 1,000 of the population, and in the 121 large towns 0.02 per 1,000.

The case fatality for the year was 0.64 per cent., compared with 0.57 in 1933.

Diphtheria.

Number of cases notified	...	...	...	286
Number of deaths	...	...	...	6
Case fatality per cent.	...	...	...	2.03
Number of cases removed to Hospital	...	...	...	276
Percentage of cases removed	...	...	...	96.5

The attack rate for the City was 1.41 per 1,000 of the population.

Size of House		One Family	Two Families	Three Families	Total notified	Over two Persons per room	Dead
1 Room	...	1	—	—	1	—	—
2 Rooms	...	4	—	—	4	—	—
3 Rooms	...	14	4	—	18	4	—
4 Rooms	...	130	32	—	162	22	4
5 Rooms	...	22	19	2	43	3	1
6 Rooms	...	20	17	4	41	—	1
In Institutions	...	—	—	—	17	—	—
Totals		191	72	6	286	29	6

Type of house	Percentage of total houses	Percentage of Diphtheria Cases notified
1—3 Rooms	9.7	8.0
4—5 Rooms	75.1	71.8
6 and over	15.2	14.3
In Institution	—	5.9

The attack rates per 1,000 of the population for the various districts were as follows:—Tunstall, 1.71 ; Burslem, 1.63 ; Hanley, 0.75 ; Stoke, 0.91 ; Fenton, 0.93 ; Longton, 0.34 ; Smallthorne, Norton, Bucknall, etc., 1.65. The disease was most prevalent at Tunstall and Burslem.

The death rate from Diphtheria in the City was 0.022, compared to 0.11 in the 121 large towns, and 0.10 in England and Wales.

During the year 25 patients were reported as having been injected with antitoxin at their homes by their medical attendants. The average amount of serum used in each case was 7,680 units.

Enteric Fever.

Number of cases notified	...	...	...	2
Number of deaths	...	...	...	—
Case fatality per cent.	...	...	...	—
Number of cases removed to hospitals	...			2
Percentage of cases removed	...	...		100.0

The attack rate for the City was 0.007 per 1,000 of the population.

The death rate from Enteric Fever in the 121 large towns during the year 1934 was 0.00 per 1,000. In England and Wales, 0.00. In Stoke-on-Trent it was 0.00.

Smallpox.

During the year no cases of Smallpox occurred.

Erysipelas.

There were 149 cases notified during the year, with twelve deaths. In 1933 161 cases were notified with six deaths.

Enquiries are made into these cases and the sanitary condition of the houses attended to.

Cerebro Spinal Fever.

Two cases were notified as Cerebro Spinal Fever during the year, and two were confirmed Bacteriologically.

Acute Encephalitis Lethargica and Acute Polio-Encephalitis.

No cases of Acute Encephalitis Lethargica were notified during the year.

Malaria and Dysentery.

There were no cases of Malaria notified during the year.

Influenza, Penumonia and Broncho Pneumonia.

The number of cases notified during the year was :—Influenzal Pneumonia, 42, and Pneumonia and Broncho Pneumonia, 758. The number of deaths was :—Influenza, 42, being equal to a rate of 0.15 per 1,000 of the population ; and Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia, 255, being equal to a rate of 0.94 per 1,000 of the population.

These diseases were less prevalent than in 1933.

Enquiry into Pneumonia Cases Notified.

House		One Family	Two Families	Three Families	Total notified	Over two persons per room
1 Room	...	7	—	—	7	7
2 Rooms	...	26	—	—	26	14
3 Rooms	...	13	1	—	14	10
4 Rooms	...	273	49	2	324	35
5 Rooms	...	87	24	1	112	7
6 Rooms	...	154	35	7	196	3
In Institutions		—	—	—	121	—
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals...		560	109	10	800	76

Type of house	Percentage of total houses	Percentage of Pneumonia cases notified
1—3 Rooms ...	9.7	5.9
4—5 Rooms ...	75.1	54.5
6 and over ...	15.2	24.5
Institutions ...	—	15.1

CITY INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL, BUCKNALL.

On 31st December, 1933, 183 patients remained under treatment. During the year 1934, 1,688 cases were admitted, making a total of 1,871 cases treated during the year. 1,591 cases were discharged cured, 52 died, and there were 228 cases remaining in the Hospital on 31st December, 1934.

The following table shows the cases admitted during the year with diagnosis uncorrected :—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	1170
Diphtheria	...	...	281
Typhoid Fever	...	...	4
Puerperal Fever	...	...	33
Erysipelas	...	...	51
Measles	...	...	82
Chicken-Pox	...	...	4
Whooping Cough	...	...	14
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	...	...	6
Rubella	...	...	1
Mumps	...	...	5
Pneumonia	...	...	14
Cases of Illness of Staff	...	...	23
			<hr/>
Total	...	...	1688
			<hr/>

Scarlet Fever.

One thousand one hundred and seventy cases notified as Scarlet Fever were admitted during the year, this being the largest number admitted since 1924. On the whole the epidemic has been very mild, many cases being so slight that diagnosis after admission to Hospital was very difficult. All cases of more than average severity received treatment with Scarlet Fever Antitoxin, and those numbered 82. There were ten deaths, giving a case mortality of 0.75 per cent. Two of these deaths occurred in cases in which the patient was also suffering from Measles, which was probably the more important factor ; one case also suffered from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and one was admitted moribund suffering from Acute Lobar Pneumonia. In addition, one patient who died was a re-admission for treatment for possible ear trouble, but death was found to be due to a Tuberculous Abscess of the Cerebellum. It will thus be seen that only five of the deaths can be wholly attributed to Scarlet Fever. Serious complications were below the average.

The table of complications is as follows :—

Acute Nephritis	...	...	...	2
Otitis Media	...	...	...	61
Arthritis	...	...	...	43
Cervical Adentis	...	...	...	75
Rhinitis	...	...	...	142

Rhinitis is the complication which is responsible for lengthening the detention period in a large number of cases, for it is a frequent cause of return cases. It is in great part due to overcrowding of wards, and it can spread rapidly under such conditions.

During the last four months of the year, a great strain was put on the accommodation in the Hospital. In an effort to ease this, the experiment of discharging certain patients in three weeks instead of the customary four weeks or longer, was carried out. The cases selected were those mild and uncomplicated, and the private doctors were asked to inform the Hospital if any complications occurred after discharge, when re-admission could be obtained if necessary. In not a single case was any report of such received, and in addition, so far as is known, no case of spread of infection in the patient's house has occurred. The number of cases so discharged was 118, and this helped considerably to ease the pressure on the accommodation.

As a result of the above experiment in part, the average detention period per patient was 35 days, instead of 46 days during the previous year.

Diphtheria.

The number of cases notified as Diphtheria admitted during the year was 281. Of these 50 were thought not to be Diphtheria, leaving a total of 231 true cases. Six deaths occurred among those cases, giving a case mortality of 2.6 per cent. Five deaths also occurred among the wrongly notified cases. Cases of Laryngeal Diphtheria numbered 20, and of those four required the operation of Tracheotomy, and all recovered. One death following Tracheotomy occurred in one of the wrongly notified

cases. As was pointed out last year, although the total number of cases has not increased to any marked extent, as has been the case throughout the country, yet the type is more severe. The amount of antitoxin required for treatment has enormously increased, and complications and sequelae are more common. Paralysis occurred in 42 cases ; and in many more cases, the patient has had to be detained for a very long period owing to heart trouble. The average detention period was 59 days, which is the longest period recorded during the past 12 years.

Enteric Fever.

Four cases of this disease were notified during the year, but in only two was the diagnosis confirmed by bacteriological examination. In both cases the disease was contracted outside the district. All the cases recovered.

Puerperal Fever.

Thirty-three cases of Puerperal Fever or Pyrexia were admitted during the year. Of these 12 died, giving a case mortality of 36 per cent.

Erysipelas.

Fifty-one cases of Erysipelas were admitted during the year. Of these 9 died, giving a case mortality of 18 per cent.

Measles.

An epidemic of Measles occurred during the spring and early summer of the year. 82 cases were admitted, chiefly cases from other Institutions in the City, and cases complicated by Broncho Pneumonia from their homes. Six deaths occurred, giving a case mortality of 9.0 per cent.

Chicken-Pox.

Four cases of this disease were admitted from other Institutions in the City, and all recovered.

Whooping Cough.

Fourteen cases of Whooping Cough were admitted, mostly suffering from the complication of Broncho-Pneumonia. All recovered. It is scarcely realised what a serious disease Whooping Cough is, especially in infants, and what a toll of infant life it takes. Much more use should be made of Hospital treatment for this disease.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

Six cases notified as Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis were admitted, but in no case was the diagnosis confirmed by bacteriological examination. Two of the cases died of another form of Meningitis, namely, Pneumococcal.

Rubella.

One case of Rubella or German Measles was admitted and discharged cured.

Mumps.

Five cases of Mumps were admitted, and all recovered.

Pneumonia.

Fourteen cases of Pneumonia were admitted during the year. Unfortunately, in the last four months of the year, it was impossible to admit any cases of that disease, owing to the pressure on the accommodation due to the Scarlet Fever epidemic. The great value of Hospital treatment in this disease is shown by the fact that all 14 cases recovered.

Illness on the Staff.

Seven members of the Staff contracted Scarlet Fever. With one exception they were all junior probationer nurses who caught the disease within a short time of taking up duty. All made good recoveries.

Sixteen other members of the staff suffered from non-infectious illnesses which necessitated periods of Hospital treatment and all recovered.

BACTERIOLOGY.

The following work was carried out during the year in the Hospital Laboratory :—

CITY HOSPITAL, BUCKNALL, HOSPITAL LABORATORY WORK, 1934.

			Positive	Negative	Total
Diphtheria	Throat	...	152	121	273
New Cases	Nose	...	49	217	266
Scarlet Fever	Throat	...	10	1073	1083
New Cases	Nose	...	3	1059	1062
Convalescents	Throat	...	87	2102	2189
	Nose	...	154	1993	2147
Typhoid Specimens	...	...			12
Other Specimens	...	...			14
Total					7046

SPECIMENS FROM GENERAL PRACTITIONERS.

			Positive	Negative	Total
Sputum for Tubercle Bacilli	...	...	151	610	761
Swabs for Diphtheria	...	...	107	657	764
Smears for Gonococci	...	...	18	150	168
Typhoid Specimens	...	...	2	39	41
Other Specimens	...	...	—	—	69
Total					1803

Disinfection.

The total number of houses disinfected during the year was 2,755, and the number of rooms in such houses, 3,401. No schools were sprayed. The number of articles passed through the Disinfector totalled 44,080. 1,124 books were disinfected.

Respiratory Diseases.

During the year there were 418 deaths from Respiratory Diseases, giving a death rate of 1.52 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 2.05 for the year 1933.

The distribution of these deaths is shown in the following table:—

Name of District	No. of Deaths from Bronchitis	No. of Deaths from Pneumonia	No. of Deaths from Fibroid Phthisis	No. of Deaths from Pleurisy	No. of Deaths from Silicosis	No. of Deaths from other Respiratory Diseases	Total	Rate per 1000
TUNSTALL ...	7	42	—	1	—	5	55	2.01
BURSLEM ...	19	39	—	—	7	3	68	1.58
HANLEY ...	29	54	1	1	4	7	96	1.49
STOKE ...	14	33	—	1	2	7	57	1.26
FENTON ...	9	17	—	—	4	3	33	1.27
LONGTON ...	19	45	—	1	2	6	73	1.65
SMALLTHORNE, NORTON, BUCKNALL, etc. ...	6	25	—	1	2	2	36	1.45
WHOLE CITY ...	103	255	1	5	21	33	418	1.52

The death rate from Bronchitis in the City was 0.37 per 1,000 of the population. There were 103 deaths from this disease, as against 188 last year. The rate for 1933 was 0.68.

The death rate from Pneumonia was 0.93 per 1,000 of the population. The death rate for 1933 was 1.05.

Alcoholism.

Alcoholism caused six deaths during 1934. All but one of these were certified as due to Cirrhosis of the Liver. In 1933 there were three deaths due to Alcoholism.

Lead Poisoning.

This is an affection which is associated with pottery manufacture. Through careful supervision, and under the Special Rules of the Home Office, lead poisoning has diminished.

According to the Report of the Departmental Committee there were engaged in 1907 as lead workers under the Earthenware and China Rules in North Staffordshire, 5,299 persons (3,371 males and 1,928 females). In 1920 there were 32 cases of lead poisoning ; in 1921, 34 cases ; in 1922, 48 cases ; in 1923, 46 cases ; in 1924, 50 ; in 1925, 42 ; in 1926, 38 ; in 1927, 14 ; in 1928, 25 ; in 1929, 11 ; in 1930, 20 ; in 1931, 8 ; in 1932, 14 ; in 1933, 12 cases ; and in 1934, 24 cases.

Deaths from Lead Poisoning with Occupations :—

Potters' Placers	...	...	...	...	4
Potters' Dippers	...	...	...	...	2
					<hr/> 6

In 1920 there were 15 deaths attributed to Lead Poisoning ; in 1921, 11 ; in 1922, 13 ; in 1923, 10 ; in 1924, 17 ; in 1925, 6 ; in 1926, 12 ; in 1927, 7 ; in 1928, 11 ; in 1929, 8 ; in 1930, 8 ; in 1931, 8 ; in 1932, 9 ; in 1933, 6 ; and in 1934, 6.

CANCER.

The total number of deaths from Cancer was 359, an increase of three over the previous year. This is equal to a death rate of 1.31 as compared with a rate of 1.56 for England and Wales.

The following table shows the number of deaths per thousand of population, from Cancer in Stoke-on-Trent, as compared with England and Wales since 1916 :—

			England and Wales	Stoke-on-Trent
5 years 1916-20...	...	...	1.182	0.866
5 years 1921-25...	...	...	1.269	0.945
5 years 1926-30...	...	...	1.411	1.163
4 years 1931-34...	...	...	1.519	1.292

TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of cases of Tuberculosis on the register at the 31st December, 1934, were as follows :—

	Males	Females	Total
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1004	921	1925
Non-Pulmonary ...	210	186	396
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ...	1214	1107	2321

The following table shows the number of cases of Tuberculosis notified and the number of deaths during the past ten years :—

		PULMONARY.		NON-PULMONARY.	
		Notified Cases	Deaths	Notified Cases	Deaths
1925	...	451	275	106	92
1926	...	406	275	111	86
1927	...	411	293	146	80
1928	...	524	261	116	61
1929	...	627	289	103	52
1930	...	576	281	95	67
1931	...	604	271	86	51
1932	...	582	235	126	48
1933	...	467	242	99	41
1934	...	501	229	63	53

Table showing numbers of cases of Tuberculosis notified at various ages during 1934, together with the number of deaths :—

Age Periods		NEW CASES				DEATHS			
		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
1	...	4	1	6	5	3	—	6	3
5	...	19	16	4	6	2	—	3	4
10	...	16	23	5	8	—	1	4	2
15	...	21	34	3	1	5	16	4	3
20	...	26	34	2	6	15	15	3	3
25	...	49	54	3	1	25	21	3	2
35	...	52	29	5	2	21	15	3	5
45	...	56	13	4	—	30	12	2	1
55	...	32	9	—	1	22	7	—	—
65 and upwards		9	4	1	—	15	3	1	—
Totals	...	284	217	33	30	139	90	30	23

No persons have been compulsorily removed to Hospital under either the Public Health Act, 1925, and no action has been taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, with reference to dairy workers.

Phthisis Pulmonalis.

Five hundred and one cases were notified in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations.

The cases and deaths were distributed as follows :—

				Number notified	Number of deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 population
Tunstall	...	...	...	58	21	0.77
Burslem	...	...	...	114	31	0.72
Hanley	...	...	...	122	64	0.99
Stoke	...	...	...	62	31	0.69
Fenton	...	...	...	30	10	0.39
Longton	...	...	...	72	50	1.13
Smallthorne, Norton, Bucknall, etc.	...	...	...	43	22	0.88

The following Table shows the period which elapsed between the Notification of Phthisis and the death in 229 cases which died during the year :—

Dead when notified ...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Died within 1 week of notification	...	...	...	...	...	11
Died from 1 week to 1 month of notification	...	...	...	...	...	12
Died from 1 month to 2 months of notification	...	...	...	...	...	19
Died from 2 months to 3 months of notification	...	...	...	...	...	9
Died from 3 months to 4 months of notification	...	...	...	...	...	7
Died from 4 months to 5 months of notification	...	...	...	...	...	9
Died from 5 months to 6 months of notification	...	...	...	...	...	5
Died from 6 months to 12 months of notification	...	...	...	...	...	37
Over 12 months	...	...	...	...	...	69
Not notified	...	...	...	...	...	46
						<hr/> 229

Out of the 229 deaths from Phthisis during the year, 46 had not been notified, a percentage of 20.09. There were 53 deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis, and 28 of these had not been notified, a percentage of 52.83, which is much too high a figure and it is to be hoped that it will be considerably reduced by more careful attention to notification.

The 229 deaths is equal to a death rate of 0.83 per 1,000 ; in 1933 there were 242 deaths and a death rate of 0.88 per 1,000. In England and Wales, in 1934, the death rate was 0.635 per 1,000.

Fifty deaths occurred in persons aged 15 to 25, and 155 in persons between the ages of 25 and 65 years.

During the year, 9,610 visits were paid by the Tuberculosis Nurses. The number of visits paid by the Tuberculosis Officers was 294.

There were 53 deaths in the year from forms of Tuberculosis other than Phthisis, equal to a rate of 0.19 per 1,000 of the population. In 1934 the rate for England and Wales was 0.129.

The increased number of deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis from 41 in 1933 to 53 in 1934 is due to the number of deaths certified to Tubercular Meningitis being 24, as against 12 in 1933.

The total death rate from all forms of Tuberculosis, including Phthisis, was 1.03 per 1,000. In 1934 the rate for England and Wales was 0.764 per 1,000 of the population.

Other Forms of Tuberculosis.

There were 63 cases notified of other forms of Tuberculosis, and 53 deaths, giving a rate of 0.19 per 1,000 of the population. Of these deaths, one occurred in a child under one year of age, and nine among children between one year and five years.

Table shewing the number of cases notified as suffering from other forms of Tuberculosis during 1934.

			Under 1	1—5	5—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	Over 65	Totals
Tabes Mesenterica	...		—	5	1	5	—	1	—	12
Tubercular Meningitis...			—	—	1	—	3	—	—	4
Glands	—	1	7	1	1	—	—	10
Osseous	—	1	8	6	5	3	1	24
Skin	—	4	4	—	1	1	—	10
General	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Other Forms	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Totals	—	11	23	12	11	5	1	63

The Tuberculosis Dispensary in Glebe Street, Stoke, is open daily, and five clinics are held each week.

The work at the Tuberculosis Dispensary continues as in previous years, special efforts being made to diagnose the complaint at as early a stage as possible. An effort is also made to keep contacts of known cases under supervision, and the difficulty attached to this work appears now to have been overcome.

During 1934 there were 457 “contacts” of notified cases examined at the Dispensary, compared with 668 for 1933. Naturally great attention was paid to “contacts” from households where there was a definite infectious tuberculous case with a positive sputum.

On 31st December, 1934, there were 516 tuberculous cases with a known positive sputum in the City. It is to be feared that this figure is unduly low for a City of this size and our special efforts are, and must be concentrated in the future in endeavouring to expose all the positive cases and having them treated or otherwise efficiently segregated. The distribution of these known positive cases is shown on the following table in the respective years of incidence :—

Sex Incidence of Sputum Positive Cases shown in years.

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	TOTAL
Male	40	5	15	18	25	46	53	79	281
Female	21	7	15	21	34	36	47	54	235
TOTAL	61	12	30	39	59	82	100	133	516

There is a branch Dispensary at Longton which is open once a week. The total number of attendances during the year at this branch Dispensary was 1,049.

During the year there were 5,396 attendances at the Central Dispensary, making a total of 6,445 for both Dispensaries.

The number of new patients dealt with was as follows :—

	Males	Females	Total
Adults	386	360	746
Children	206	202	408
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	592	562	1154

There are 91 beds available at the Stanfield Sanatorium and 48 at the Cheshire Joint Sanatorium for adult male and female patients, whilst 52 beds are available at Bagnall Sanatorium for children. In addition, there are four beds for City cases at Wrenbury Hall colony administered from the Cheshire Joint Sanatorium.

A considerable number of beds are still required for Pulmonary cases, and the question of providing these is under discussion.

Admissions to Bagnall, Stanfield and Cheshire Joint Sanatoria have been as follows :—

	Stanfield	Cheshire Joint	Bagnall
Males	175	52	—
Females	128	40	—
Children... ..	11	—	133
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	314	92	133

The condition of patients on discharge has been as follows :—

	Stanfield	Cheshire Joint	Bagnall
Quiescent	2	1	2
Improved	206	77	111
Stationary	44	7	3
Worse	13	1	—
Deaths	47	5	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	312	91	118

During the year 13 cases were admitted to Stanfield for observation. Fourteen cases were discharged during the year, of which three were discharged as tuberculous, four as non-tuberculous and in six cases it was impossible to arrive at a definite diagnosis. One patient died from generalized Tuberculosis. There were still five in at the end of the year.

There were 38 cases admitted to Bagnall Sanatorium for observation. Thirty cases were discharged during the year. Of these thirteen were discharged as tuberculous, ten as non-tuberculous and there were seven cases in which it was impossible to arrive at a definite diagnosis. There were still fifteen in at the end of the year.

One case was admitted to the Cheshire Joint Sanatorium, during the year, for observation. Three cases were discharged, one as tuberculous and in the other cases it was impossible to arrive at any definite diagnosis. There were no cases in at the end of the year.

A few sleeping shelters have been provided by the Corporation for the use of patients at their own homes, where the surroundings are suitable.

AFTER-CARE.

The voluntary After-Care Committee has remained at work. Its scope has been widened, and in addition to the provision of various sundries on behalf of tuberculous patients not chargeable to other organisations, it has done much good work in assisting those in need to procure dentures and so allow adequate dental treatment to be carried out. Extra nourishment is also provided in certain cases. Owing to the keen interest of the various members it has been possible to obtain assistance from numerous funds and societies, thus greatly augmenting our funds and activities.

A new, pleasing and material feature introduced during the year as part of the Committee's work was the resolution granting financial assistance towards the rent of houses allotted to tuberculous patients. Fifteen such patients were assisted in the course of the year. This aspect of their work is being materially extended.

HOUSING.

It is very pleasing to record the sympathetic attitude of the Housing Committee towards the pressing need of re-housing tuberculous patients, a large proportion of whom are still living under most unsatisfactory conditions. It appears somewhat futile to grant these patients who have a positive sputum, prolonged Sanatorium treatment, only to have to return into rooms or households where perpetuation of the Sanatorium principles is practically impossible. Of the 516 positive or infectious cases on the Dispensary register on 31st December, 1934, six per cent. were living in lodgings comprising one or two rooms and 16 children were continually exposed to the existing infection with no apparent change of avoiding periodical gross infection or even desirable dilution of infection. In the public interest it is highly essential to find adequate and suitable housing accommodation for this minority as the opportunity of occasional massive infection constitutes a very real menace. 61 per cent. of the infectious cases occupied a two-bedroomed house with only a kitchen and a small scullery downstairs, the majority of the houses being old property in an unsatisfactory state of repair, thus greatly facilitating the development of respiratory ailments with their unfavourable influence in the presence of tuberculous disease. In these particular households 371 children were exposed to the possibility of tuberculous

disease. The unpleasant aspect of this class undoubtedly is the impossibility of segregating the infectious patient from the rest of the household, realizing that, in every instance, all positive cases should have a bed to themselves in a separate bedroom. In addition, separation of the sexes is impossible in a two-bedroomed house. Again, 33 per cent. of the open cases are accommodated in three- or four-bedroomed houses. Though some of the houses in this category are in a state of considerable disrepair, nevertheless the conditions governing the life of a tuberculous individual can be reasonably fulfilled, in spite of the fact that 247 children were exposed to possible infection in these households.

It will be noted that the cases needing new housing accommodation are those at present occupying rooms or one or two-bedroomed houses. The difficulties, in many cases, of a re-housing scheme for tuberculous patients are naturally great, particularly from the financial side. A tuberculous household, generally, is a poor household, and payment of a high rent, and, at the same time maintain a satisfactory nourishment standard, is oftentimes impossible. However, the After-Care Committee is performing great work in this connection as they make rental grants to patients who are being re-housed and find it difficult to meet their dues. Further development along these lines will, of necessity, improve the outlook in the City.

NEW DISPENSARY.

From the increased number of patients attending, particularly "contacts" of notified cases, a large dispensary built on modern lines and equipped with the necessary diagnostic apparatus, constitutes a great necessity. It is pleasing to record that the Health and Hospitals Committee have resolved to have a new dispensary built on a site in Victoria Road, Shelton, for which purpose the required land has been taken over. This, when it materializes, will prove a great boon, and it will save the poverty-stricken tuberculous patient endless trouble and expense, as everything can be done for the patient in one centre, excepting Sanatorium treatment. At present the patients have to go up to Stanfield Sanatorium when an X-Ray examination is wanted. From the administrative standpoint, greater efficiency will accrue from the incidental facilities relating thereto. From the social standpoint, the department should be made as attractive as possible so as to entice patients to attend as regularly as possible, because they will realize eventually that everything is being done for them in an effort to help them bury the stigmata of an unfortunate, often serious, malady. The sanction of the Ministry of Health for this scheme has now been obtained and work will soon be commenced.

SURGICAL TUBERCULOSIS.

The Corporation have an arrangement with the North Stafford Cripples' Aid Society for the treatment of cases of Surgical Tuberculosis in children at the Institution in the City. Twelve beds were reserved for Stoke-on-Trent cases.

The Medical Officer of the Institution is the Surgical Tuberculosis Officer of the Corporation. During the year an average of 18.0 children were in daily residence, and under the new agreement for adults suffering

from Surgical Tuberculosis there was an average of four in daily residence. Patients after discharge from the Institution are attended to at their houses by Nurses from the Institution.

Dr. Mitchell Smith, Surgical Tuberculosis Officer, reports as follows—

“ During the year 1934, 348 cases of Surgical Tuberculosis in children of the City of Stoke-on-Trent were under treatment at the Orthopaedic Hospital, Hartshill.

Thirty-three of these cases were treated as In-Patients for a longer or shorter period according to their necessities. Nine have been discharged as cured, and seven have died.

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES.

Spines	...	...	...	...	...	105
Hips	...	...	...	...	...	109
Knees	...	...	...	...	...	63
Ankles	...	...	...	...	...	44
Elbows	...	...	...	...	...	13
Fingers and Wrist			...	...	...	10
Shoulder...		...	...	...	...	4
Total						<hr/> 348

During the year 1934 twelve cases of Surgical Tuberculosis in adults of the City of Stoke-on-Trent were treated as In-patients for a longer or shorter period according to their necessities.

Seven have been discharged as cured or improved.

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES.

Spine	...	...	...	...	...	6
Hip	...	...	...	...	...	3
Knee	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ankle	...	...	...	...	...	2
						<hr/> 12

Six have been discharged as cured ; two have died.

The Corporation have an agreement with the North Staffs. Cripples Aid Society for the use of twelve beds for the treatment of children suffering from Surgical Tuberculosis, six beds for children under five years of age (non-tubercular), six beds for adult Surgical Tuberculosis cases, and ten beds for school children for diseases of a non-tubercular nature.”

VENEREAL DISEASES.

A copy of the Annual Return made to the Ministry of Health is printed *in extenso*. The following figures, taken and calculated from the return will show a comparison with the work carried out at the Clinic during the year 1933 :—

ATTENDANCES.

	1933		1934
Men ...	27,230	...	26,637
Women ...	11,254	...	11,267
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Total ...	38,484	...	37,904
	<hr/>		<hr/>

NEW CASES.

	1933		1934
Syphilis ...	193	...	157
Gonorrhoea	345	...	325
Non-Venereal	350	...	425
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Total ...	888	...	907
	<hr/>		<hr/>

There has been little alteration in the total number of attendances at the Municipal Clinic, Shelton.

The actual number of new cases of Syphilis and Gonorrhoea has decreased, but what is even more satisfactory is the increase in the number of Non Venereal cases.

This number has progressively advanced during the past three years as the following table shows :—

Year	No. of Non Venereal Cases	Percentage of Non Venereal to total
1932	288	32%
1933	350	39%
1934	425	46%

Undoubtedly the knowledge of the crippling effects of venereal disease is now more widespread amongst the general public than in former years, with the result that more of those that have exposed themselves to the risk of infection visit the treatment centre for advice and examination.

It has been noted too, that many of those who are actually suffering from definite symptoms of infection attend the clinic at an earlier stage of the disease, thereby lessening the time taken to cure and diminishing the period of infectivity to others.

There are, however, a great many patients known to be suffering from venereal disease, who do not attend for treatment.

Until some form of administrative control over known cases of infection is instituted, it is unlikely that the incidence of venereal diseases will be greatly reduced.

A certain number of patients suffering from venereal disease default in their attendance at the treatment centre before they are finally cured. During the past year, with the co-operation of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department, many female defaulters have been visited in their homes by the Health Visitors and discreetly informed of the necessity of completing treatment. Unfortunately, a similar system of following up male defaulters is impracticable. Confidential letters are sent to all male defaulters with the result that about 33 per cent. revisit the clinic.

As a result of treatment 643 patients were discharged cured during 1934.

A Special Clinic was established during the year in Richmond Lodge Welfare Centre enabling pregnant women with doubtful signs of venereal infection to be examined by the Venereal Diseases Officer. It is anticipated that in future the number of cases of inherited syphilis and ophthalmia neonatorum will be reduced by an increased amount of ante-natal treatment being administered to a larger proportion of infected women.

The serological tests used in the diagnosis of venereal diseases continue to be carried out by Dr. Menton and his staff at the Staffordshire County Bacteriological Department.

The Co-operation between the clinic and the laboratory is a valuable asset to the scheme, and the efficient manner in which the tests are performed contributes in no small degree to the successful working of the clinic.

The Medical Officer is in attendance daily between the following hours :—

Monday	...	...	...	...	2-30 to 7 p.m.
Tuesday	...	...	...	10 to 1 ; and 5 to 7 p.m.	
Wednesday	...	...	...	...	2-30 to 5 p.m.
Thursday	...	...	...	...	2-30 to 7 p.m.
Friday	...	...	...	10 to 1 ; 2-30 to 5 p.m.	
Saturday	...	...	...	...	10 to 12 noon

The Clinic is open daily for intermediate treatment between the following hours :—

Monday to Friday	...	10 to 1 ; 2-30 to 8 p.m.
Saturday	...	10 to 12 noon—Men and Women 6 to 8 p.m.—Men only
Sunday	...	10 to 12 noon—Men only

Return relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre at Stoke-on-Trent (Municipal) during the year ended the 31st December, 1934 :—

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Conditions other than Venereal		TOTAL		
	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Totals
1. Number of cases on 1st January under treatment or observation	228	114	2	1	126	76	63	44	419	235	654
2. Number of cases removed from the register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same infection	19	16	—	—	7	11	—	—	26	27	
3. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of cases under Item 4) suffering from:—											
Syphilis, primary	58	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	6	
„ secondary	27	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	21	
„ latent in 1st year of infection	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
„ all later stages	19	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	15	
„ congenital	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	
Soft Chancre	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	
Gonorrhoea, 1st year of infection	—	—	—	—	253	51	—	—	253	51	
„ later	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	
Conditions other than venereal	—	—	—	—	—	—	292	133	292	133	
4. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report known to have received treatment at other Centres for the same infection...	3	1	—	—	19	1	—	—	—	2	
Totals of Items 1, 2, 3 and 4 ...	356	178	5	1	406	139	355	177	1122	495	1617
5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure (see Item 15)	40	8	4	1	168	24	287	111	499	144	
6. Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance, suffering from:—											
Syphilis, primary	23	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	3	
„ secondary	16	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	10	
„ latent in 1st year of infection	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
„ all later stages	14	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	19	
„ congenital	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	
Soft Chancre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gonorrhoea, 1st year of infection	—	—	—	—	39	19	—	—	39	19	
„ later	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7. Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final tests of cure (see Item 15)	7	9	—	—	30	3	—	—	37	12	

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Conditions other than Venereal		TOTAL		
	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Tot- als
8. Number of cases transferred to other centres or to institutions, or to care of private practitioners	14	2	—	—	23	2	—	—	37	4	41
9. Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December ...	240	123	1	—	146	91	68	66	455	280	735
Totals of Items 5, 6, 7, 8, & 9...	356	178	5	1	406	139	355	177	1122	495	1617
These totals should agree with those of Items 1, 2, 3 and 4)											
10. Number of cases in the following stages of syphilis included in Item 6 which failed to complete one course of treatment:—											
Syphilis, primary ...	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	10
„ secondary ...	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	8
„ latent in 1st year of infection ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ all later stages ...	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	11
„ congenital ...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
11. Number of attendances:—											
(a) for individual attention of the medical officers ...	4160	3075	18	1	4474	1474	1662	409	10314	4959	15273
(b) for intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressing ...	481	3	30	—	14555	5356	1257	949	16323	6308	22631
TOTAL ATTENDANCES— ...	4641	3078	48	1	19029	6830	2919	1358	26637	11267	37904
12. In-patients:—											
(a) Total number of persons admitted for treatment during the year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Aggregate number of “in-patient days” of treatment given ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Number of cases of congenital syphilis in Item 3 above classified according to age periods ...	Under 1 year		1 and under 5 years		5 and under 15 years		15 years and over		Totals		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	1	1		4
14. Chief Preparations used in treatment of Syphilis :—	Approved Arsenobenzene Compounds						Mercury		Bismuth		
	(a) Names of preparations ... “ Neo-Kharsivan,” “ Kharsulphan.” “ Silber Salvarsan.” “ Tryparsamide ”						Nil		“ Hypoloid” Bi. Meta “Hypoloid” Bi. Oxy Chlor.		
(b) Total number of injections given (out-patients and in-patients) ...	4030						—		5242		

15. Are the tests recommended in Memo V21 as amended by Memo V21A followed in deciding as to the discharge of the patient after treatment and observation for syphilis and gonorrhoea? ... If not, in what way are they modified?	<div>Yes</div> <div>As per previous return</div> <div>Do.</div>				
16. Pathological Work :— (a) Number of specimens examined at and by the medical officer of the treatment centre (b) Number of specimens from patients attending at the centre for examination to an approved laboratory ...	Microscopical		Serum Tests		
	for spirochetes	for gonococci	Wassermann	Others for Syphilis	for Gonorrhoea
	161	3205	—	—	—
	—	—	1368	2156	174

Statement showing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during the year, classified according to the areas in which the patients resided.

*Name of County or County Borough (or Country in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales) to be inserted in these headings.	Stoke	Staffs.	Cheshire	Salford	Shropshire	Hull	Warrington	Liverpool	Manchester	Birmingham	Walsall	Nottingham	Derby	London	Total
A. Number of cases in Items 3 and 4 from each area found to be suffering from :—															
Syphilis	138	13	2	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	157
Soft Chancre	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Gonorrhoea	266	45	5	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	1	2	325
Conditions other than venereal	372	41	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	425
TOTAL ...	779	99	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	910
B. Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area	33832	3778	236	12	6	1	1	12	3	2	10	3	1	7	37904
C. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of all patients residing in each area	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D. Number of doses of approved arsenobenzene compounds given in the out-patient Clinic and in-patient Department to patients residing in each area	3762	250	13	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4030

The following is a return as to the work carried out at the Out-Patient Clinic at the North Staffs. Royal Infirmary :—

(1) Total number of persons dealt with and suffering from :—

	Number of persons dealt with during the year for the first time
(a) Syphilis	153
(b) Soft Chancre	2
(c) Gonorrhoea	139
(d) Conditions other than Venereal	103
Total	397

(2) Total attendances of all patients : City, 17,789 ; Staffs. County, 11,746 ; and outside the district other than the County, 847.

Thirteen medical men in the City are registered for the free supply of Salvarsan and its substitutes. These drugs are supplied on application by the medical practitioner to the Medical Officer of the Clinic.

Six medical practitioners have been supplied with Salvarsan substitutes. The number of doses of Kharsulphan being 51, Neo-Kharsivan 98, and N.A.B. 240.

No action has been taken in the district under the Venereal Diseases Act, 1917.

Statement of Vaccination for the year ending 31st December, 1933.
(Furnished by the Vaccination Officer).

District	Births	Successfully V accinated	Insusceptible	Had Smallpox	Died Unvaccinated	Postponed by Medical Authority	Certs. of Exemp- tion. (Conscien- tious objection)	Removals Certified	Removals not found and not accounted for	Not dealt with for various reasons
TUNSTALL ...	633	194	—	—	54	17	343	1	13	11
BURSLEM ...	552	211	—	—	50	6	270	3	6	6
HANLEY ...	857	344	5	—	57	21	378	11	18	23
STOKE ...	1355	578	7	—	89	24	567	28	42	20
FENTON ...	480	220	1	—	29	11	199	5	6	9
LONGTON ...	666	409	—	—	29	8	190	15	12	3
CITY ...	4543	1956	13	—	308	87	1947	63	97	72

Of the total births only 43.1 per cent. were vaccinated during the year.

No re-vaccinations have been performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917, amongst contacts where immediate vaccination was not otherwise possible.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Midwives' Acts, 1902 to 1918.

The following is a summary of the work carried out under the Midwives' Acts :—

Ninety-two midwives notified their intention to practise in the City of Stoke-on-Trent area during the year 1934. Eight of these reside outside the City, and most of their work is done in surround districts.

No midwives are subsidised by the Council, but two midwives practising in rural areas are employed by District Nursing Association.

Of the 84 midwives residing in the area, 76 possess the certificate of the Central Midwives' Board, and in addition to possessing the C.M.B. certificate, 33 are also fully trained nurses, whilst three others have had fever-nursing training.

During the year 299 routine inspections were made ; on the whole the bags and equipment were found to be satisfactory, and the records well kept.

In connection with the Stoke-on-Trent and District Midwives' Association, the following lectures have been given during the year :—

Kidney Diseases in Pregnancy.

Ante-Natal Care.

Tuberculosis as it affects the mother and baby.

Occipital posteric positions.

Tubal gestation.

These lectures prove of value in providing some post-graduate training for the midwives.

No midwives have been reported to the Central Midwives' Board during the year.

During the year 1934 there were received from the Midwives :—

1,222 Records for calling in Medical Aid.

62 Ophthalmia Notifications.

27 Notifications of death of new-born children.

— Notification of death of the mother.

59 Still Births on Special Forms.

71 Notifications *re* Failure to breast-feed.

The 1,222 records for calling in Medical Aid were divided as follows :

- 56 for abnormality or complication during pregnancy.
- 834 for abnormality or complication during labour.
- 41 for abnormality or complication during lying-in period.
- 291 for abnormality or complication in the case of the child.

Under the Midwives' Act, 1918, claims were made by doctors for the payment of fees in 857 cases, out of 1,222 instances in which medical aid was called in. The 857 claims amounted to £1,421 6s. od., compared to £1,442 14s. od. in the year 1933.

Infantile Mortality.

The total number of deaths of infants under the age of one year was 388, being equal to an infantile mortality rate of 85 per 1,000 births. In 1933 the rate was 89.

In 1934 there were three large towns with higher rates than Stoke-on-Trent.

During the ten years 1922-31, the infantile mortality rate for the City averages 98. During 1932, 1933 and 1934 the rates for the districts were :—

			1932	1933	1934
Tunstall	...	...	100	115	99
Burslem	...	...	104	122	101
Hanley	...	...	98	88	88
Stoke ...	...	...	86	69	63
Fenton	...	...	74	93	101
Longton	...	...	64	55	84
Smallthorne, Norton, Bucknall, etc.	...		75	94	61

Of the 388 infants who died in the City before reaching the age of 12 months, 192 or 49.5 per cent. occurred in children under one month old, compared to 52.1 per cent. in 1933.

In the following list the relation of certain diseases to the infantile mortality of the district is shown. Enteritis and Diarrhoea accounted for 50 deaths ; Premature Birth, 115 ; Convulsions, 23 ; Bronchitis, 20 ; Tuberculosis Diseases, 2 ; Pneumonia, 55 ; Atrophy and Debility, 30 ; Congenital defects, 32.

TABLE 9.—Infantile Mortality occurring in the City and Six Districts, 1934.

Causes of Death	Under 1 week		1 to 2 weeks	2 to 3 weeks	3 to 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	Tunstall	Burslem	Hanley	Stoke	Fenton	Longton	Smallthorne, Norton, Bucknall, etc.	Total Deaths under 1 year
	Certified	Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All causes	136	10	18	21	7	182	42	57	47	45	43	62	89	44	41	63	31	373
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	2	3	2	...	1	2	1	11
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	5
Whooping-Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions	13	...	1	1	...	15	3	4	...	1	4	3	5	2	2	2	5	23
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	6	4	6	...	3	4	4	5	3	1	20
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	2	1	2	5	7	12	16	15	8	12	10	8	6	9	2	55
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	3	10	15	12	8	2	9	15	6	2	7	7	48
Enteritis	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation (overlying)	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	2
Injury at Birth	8	...	1	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	1	2	...	9
Atelectasis	8	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	...	2	...	8
Congenital Malformations	11	...	3	5	3	22	3	4	2	1	6	6	8	1	3	7	1	32
Premature Birth	91	...	7	8	1	107	6	2	...	...	10	19	33	14	17	17	5	115
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	8	...	1	4	1	14	8	6	1	1	6	5	4	3	3	3	6	30
Other causes	5	...	...	...	...	5	1	5	3	1	2	1	6	1	...	4	1	15
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pemphigus Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other causes peculiar to early infancy	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
TOTALS	146	18	21	7	192	45	59	47	45	45	45	66	95	44	42	64	32	388

Nett Births in the year:—Legitimate, 4416, Illegitimate, 163.

Nett Deaths in the year:—Legitimate, 372; Illegitimate, 16.

Deaths under one year per 1,000 Births in the City.

Year	Total Births	From all causes	From Diarrhoea	From Respiratory Disease	From Debility, Congenital Defects and Premature Births.	From Measles	From Whooping Cough
1930	5551	70	8.1	15.1	34.2	0.5	0.5
1931	5202	100	15.8	25.2	34.4	3.3	1.7
1932	4750	88	15.2	14.1	38.3	3.2	2.7
1933	4459	89	13.6	19.6	47.9	0.0	1.2
1934	4579	85	10.9	16.4	43.2	2.4	1.1

Average rate for the five years (1930-34), 86.

The infantile mortality rate in the 121 large towns in 1929 was 79 ; in 1930 it was 64 ; in 1931 it was 71 ; in 1932 it was 68 ; in 1933 it was 67 ; and in 1934 it was 63.

The rate for England and Wales during 1934 was 59.

Notification of Births Act.

Of the 4,570 births notified in the City of Stoke-on-Trent during 1933, 3,626 were attended by midwives, or 79.3 per cent.

In England and Wales midwives attend between 50 and 60 per cent. of the births.

Summary of visits paid by the Medical Officers and Health Visitors.

Visits to infants under 1 year of age	...	...	4,688
Re-visits—Under 1 year	...	...	23,500
Over 1 year	...	...	28,377
Visits to Expectant Mothers	...	...	1,141
„ Ophthalmia Cases...	...	...	142
„ Midwives	...	...	290
„ in connection with still births and infant deaths	...	...	657
„ in connection with infant life protection	...	...	417
Other Visits	...	...	2,629
Wasted Visits	...	...	2,662
			64,503

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE AMONGST ILLEGITIMATE AND LEGITIMATE CHILDREN IN THE CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT.

	Illegitimate		Legitimate		Whole	
1924	...	140	...	99	...	101
1925	...	171	...	103	...	106
1926	...	152	...	99	...	101
1927	...	136	...	97	...	99
1928	...	161	...	84	...	87
1929	...	137	...	193	...	105
1930	...	81	...	69	...	70
1931	...	118	...	99	...	100
1932	...	109	...	87	...	88
1933	...	139	...	86	...	89
1934	...	98	...	84	...	85

There are now 14 Infant Welfare Centres in the City area. Eleven of these Centres are directly under the Council, and three under voluntary Committee.

A new Infant Welfare Centre has been opened during the year at Brindley Ford. This Centre, along with the other two Voluntary Centres, *i.e.*, The Thomas Twyford Centre at Bath Street, Hanley, and the Etruria Centre, works in conjunction with the Corporation. Consultations are held fortnightly at the new centre.

The number of children on the registers at the Centres at the end of the year was as follows :—

				Infants who have attended during the year	New Cases, 1934	
					Under 1 year	Over 1 year
Tunstall	...	...	...	469	174	51
Burslem	...	...	...	811	336	83
Longton	...	...	...	813	301	93
Stoke	...	...	...	411	169	95
Etruria	...	...	...	392	148	62
Hanley	...	...	...	564	223	84
Trent Vale	...	...	...	295	120	9
Meir	...	...	...	178	68	31
Goldenhill	...	...	...	105	46	12
Shelton	...	...	...	355	179	34
Brindley Ford	...	...	...	91	22	7
Fenton	...	...	...	394	161	43
Bucknall	...	...	...	320	119	47
Smallthorne	...	...	...	186	89	8
TOTAL				5384	2155	659

At Burslem and Longton the Centres are open for the whole of one day each week. and the Stoke and Fenton Centres are open for one afternoon each week.

The Centre at Shelton is open for two afternoons each week, the Consultations being held one afternoon, and the additional afternoon

being used for baby weighing and lectures. At Goldenhill and Meir Consultations are held fortnightly. The Trent Vale Centre is open one afternoon fortnightly, and at all the other Centres weekly Consultations are held.

Total number of attendances at all Centres during the year :—

(1) by children under one year of age	...	...	...	...	31,658
(2) by children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	...	...	...	...	11,316

Total number of children who attended at the Centres for the first time during the year and who on the date of their first attendance, were :—

(1) under one year of age	...	...	...	2,411
(2) between the ages of 1 and 5 years	...	...	...	195

Total number of children who attended at the Centres during the year and who, at the end of the year were :—

(1) under 1 year of age	...	...	...	2,155
(2) between the ages of 1 and 5 years	...	...	...	3,229

Percentage of notified live births represented by the number in (d) (1), 52.8

Average number of attendances at each infant consultation :—

Tunstall	...	...	...	...	70 to 80
Burslem	...	...	...	...	130 to 140
Shelton	...	...	...	...	50 to 65
Etruria	...	...	...	...	50 to 65
Hanley	...	...	...	...	65 to 85
Stoke	...	...	...	...	40 to 50
Fenton	...	...	...	...	40 to 50
Longton	...	...	...	...	140 to 150
Smallthorne	...	...	...	...	25 to 35
Bucknall	...	...	...	...	30 to 35
Meir	...	...	...	...	40 to 45
Trent Vale...	...	...	...	...	40 to 50
Goldenhill	...	...	...	...	20 to 25
Brindley Ford	...	...	...	...	25 to 30

LECTURES.

Lectures and practical classes by specially qualified teachers have been given as usual at the Centres in Cookery and Needlework.

Talks on Mothercraft, along with practical demonstrations are, of course, a routine and important part of the work, and have been given regularly at the Centres.

An interesting, and what is hoped will be a valuable, development of the work, has been the attendance at the centres of classes of the senior school girls from many of the schools in the City area. The girls have been very interested in the various details of baby care and management.

Demonstrations of baby bathing, etc., have also been given by the members of the Health Visiting Staff at several of the schools in the City.

CLOTHING.

The sum of £25 was again generously given by the Burslem Mutual Burial Society at the close of the year for the provision of help in needy cases. It has been possible to provide woollen garments and vests for many of the poorer infants, for whom no similar clothing would otherwise have been provided.

Voluntary Centres.

ETRURIA MOTHERS' AND BABIES' WELCOME.

Great stress has always been laid on the educational side of the work undertaken at this Centre.

The following figures are of interest :—

Classes—Mothercraft	...	25	Attendances	...	384
Cookery	...	24	„	...	279
Needlework	...	21	„	...	356
Births notified by the Health Department	...			...	210
Home Visits paid	...			...	7920
Dental Consultations—Number of patients	...			...	112
Total attendances at Dental Clinic	...			...	244
Breast Feeding Consultations—					
Number of Babies		25	Attendances	...	429
Total attendances for all purposes at the Centre	...				5,074

The Committee decided during the year to have an open day at the Welcome when all the Departments were thrown open to Visitors. A considerable number of subscribers and their friends inspected the Centre, and were much interested in the work of the various sections.

THOMAS TWYFORD INFANT WELFARE CENTRE.

The attendances at the various clinics at the above centre include the following :—

	Babies	Attendances
Babies under one year	227	3,202
Babies over one year	352	1,574
Infants attending breast-feeding Clinics	125	964
Dental clinic (Mothers and Children)	59	119
Ultra-Violet Light Clinic—		
Under one year	20	392
Over one year	65	1,315
Ante-natal clinic (Mothers)	112	499
Home visits		6,246
Total attendances for the year at the centre for all purposes		11,165

In addition to the above attendances, 50 children have been immunised, and 48 children have attended at the Special Clinic for toddlers.

Points of special interest are the increased number of new babies under one year who attended the centre and also the number of infants brought to the breast-feeding clinic.

No death occurred of any infant attending this special clinic.

Orthopaedic Work.

During the year 43 infants have been referred to the out-patients' department of the N.S. Cripples Aid Society. Of this number, 20 were sent by the Medical Officers of the Child Welfare Centres.

IN-PATIENT TREATMENT.

Eighteen children, also under the age of five years, have been resident at the Orthopaedic Hospital during the year :—

Two children were in Hospital on 1st January, 1934.

Four children were in residence on December 31st, 1934.

N.S.P.C.C.

Reference must be made to the valuable assistance given to the work of the Health Visitors by the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

The visits of the Inspectors were in several cases a very considerable help in ensuring medical treatment and care for the children.

ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT CLINIC, 1934.

Richmond Lodge, Shelton.

Conditions treated	No. of Cases
Rickets and allied conditions ...	86
Debility and Anaemia ...	48
Other conditions ...	31
	<hr/>
	175
	<hr/>

RESULTS.

Cured ...	37
Improved ...	46
Lapsed attendance ...	38
Still attending at end of year...	48
Referred to Hospital ...	2
Referred to Doctor ...	2
Died ...	2
	<hr/>
	175
	<hr/>

REMARKS.

The distance from Shelton has a marked effect on the attendance at the Ultra Violet Light Clinic. The numbers from the Hanley area greatly exceeding any other.

Under the heading "Rickets" is included all severe cases, and where the condition is general.

REMEDIAL EXERCISES CLINIC, 1934.

This clinic was started in February, 1934, and so far the results have been very satisfactory. A large number of cases cannot be undertaken, for every child needs careful and individual attention. When it is realised that the large majority are under 3 years and many between 1 and 2 years, it will be understood how slowly and patiently one must go to make these babies do remedial exercises.

Conditions treated					No. of cases
Rickets	...	...	...	...	21
Other conditions	...	...	...	...	21
					—
					42
RESULTS.					
Cured	...	...	...	...	6
Improved	...	...	...	...	12
Still attending at end of year...	...	...	...	...	14
Lapsed attendance	...	...	...	...	9
Referred to Orthopaedic Hospital	...	...	...	...	1
					—
					42

Two forms of defects, viz. : Knock-knee and flat foot, need time and a great deal of perseverance ; the child must be made interested, and to feel the whole thing is more or less a game.

About 10 minutes of individual instruction and manipulation at a time are found to be sufficient, and if the child seems fresh and well, it is taken again for a short period, after a rest and play with the other children. Excellent results are obtained some days, but again if the child is tired or a little off colour it has to be let down lightly.

In each case after a preliminary clearing of the nasal passages, by showing the child how to blow its nose, passive movements and manipulation are done by the nurse. In very young children this is all ; in addition, the older ones are taught to do simple exercises in front of the mirror, the mirror being popular with the little boys as well as the little girls. The various movements are done twice as well if they can see themselves.

The exercises are simple chest expansion, care being taken as to correct breathing, body bending, tiptoe exercises, and exercises to further help in developing the plantar arch, *i.e.*, picking up objects with the toes, etc.

With those who attend regularly, steady improvement is observed, but as in all forms of Maternity and Child Welfare work, a great deal depends on the good will and common sense of the parent, and it is

found that the child who has been accustomed to some home discipline, re-acts to a far greater extent than the too often thoroughly spoilt child. Many of the children, in addition to exercises, are massaged, and have Ultra Violet Radiation, and all are put on Calcium and some preparation of Cod Liver Oil.

Child Population in Stoke-on-Trent
from one to five years of age.

The child population from one to five years has been estimated as follows :—

No. of children between the ages of 1 and 2 years	...	4,343
No. of children between the ages of 2 and 5 years	...	12,797
		<hr/>
		17,140

This total, together with the number of births under one year, gives an estimated population of approximately 21,250 under the age of five years.

The following table is of interest, and shows the very considerable fall in the number of deaths for the last 20 years estimated in five yearly periods :—

1-2 YEARS				2-5 YEARS			
1915-9	1920-4	1925-9	1930-4	1915-9	1920-4	1925-9	1930-4
1219	1100	898	469	1374	791	688	354

The following table shows the reduction in the number of deaths from Respiratory diseases, Measles and Whooping Cough.

1-2 YEARS			
	Measles and Whooping Cough	Bronchitis	Pneumonia (All forms)
1915-9	243	122	328
1920-4	230	148	302
1925-9	139	86	365
1930-4	99	21	169
2-5 YEARS			
1915-9	271	77	275
1920-4	166	74	175
1925-9	100	47	190
1930-4	68	7	81

The above figures show that a great reduction has occurred in the mortality amongst toddlers during recent years, a reduction of 62 per cent. being recorded in the death rate from 1 to 2 years, and an even greater reduction of 74 per cent. in that of the age period from 2 to 5 years.

It is satisfactory to note the reduction in the death rate in early childhood from Respiratory conditions, which are often regarded as peculiarly resistant to preventative measures.

So marked has been the fall in the death rate amongst children from 1 to 5 years that it may be taken that along with the reduction in the Infant Mortality rate, there has been a great improvement in the health and vitality of the surviving children.

Ante-Natal Clinics, 1934.

During the year 741 expectant mothers attended at the six Ante-natal Clinics in the City area.

The total attendances for the year amounted to 3,592. In addition, 664 visits were paid by the Health Visitors to the expectant mothers in their homes.

A table of attendances at the six Clinics is given below :—

	Total	Tunstall	Burslem	Th. Twyford	Etruria	Shelton	Longton
Multipara	532	70	85	78	44	134	121
Primipara	209	14	18	34	15	77	51
Number of patients referred by Midwives	193	14	20	41	13	56	49
Number of patients referred by Doctors	30	2	4	7	—	11	6
Number of patients referred to Hospital	133	14	13	24	16	37	29
Number of patients referred for dental treatment ...	81	10	10	24	7	14	6
Number of patients allowed free dinners, Cows' milk, wet or dried... ..	333	38	47	53	24	82	87

It will be noticed that a large number of the mothers were allowed free dinners or milk. The need for the supply of extra nourishment was in many cases very obvious, and the resulting improvement in their general health and nutrition was very marked.

At four of the Ante-natal Clinics, a special enquiry was made into the nutrition of expectant mothers. An entry was made on the record card by the Medical Officer, and the nutrition of the mothers classified as " Good," " Fair " or " Poor."

Only those cases were entered as " poor " where definite signs of malnutrition were observed.

The reports on 402 cases at the Clinics were as follows :—

				Nutrition			
Clinics				Good	Fair	Poor	
Tunstall	...	...	33	...	28	...	23
Burslem	...	...	30	...	47	...	26
Etruria ...	...	...	22	...	21	...	16
Longton	...	...	56	...	68	...	48

Of these 402 mothers, 113 were found to be definitely suffering from malnutrition.

Towards the end of the year Haemaglobin percentages of the mothers were taken in the cases of poor nutrition. None of those who were examined up to the end of the year showed more than 60 per cent. to 70 per cent. Haemoglobin.

The numbers at present are too few to make any definite pronouncement, but there is a very strong feeling in the minds of the Medical Officers who are continuing to carry out these investigations that a marked degree of anaemia exists in many expectant mothers.

VENEREAL DISEASES DIAGNOSIS.

As a result of the co-operation and assistance of the Venereal Diseases Officer, a special Clinic was opened towards the end of the year at the Richmond Lodge Maternity and Child Welfare Centre. Any expectant mothers suffering from a suspicious vaginal discharge have been referred therefor diagnostic purposes ; cases found to be positive being transferred to the Special Treatment Centre.

It is hoped that this new development in the work will be of increasing value in the future.

EDUCATION.

Instructions on Hygiene, etc., and the preparations for confinement have been given at all the Ante-Natal Clinics, and the mothers in many cases, despite their very poor circumstances, have shown great interest in these instructive talks.

Abdominal binders, bandages for varicose veins, etc., are stocked at all the Clinics, and sterilised confinement outfits have also been supplied free of charge when required.

Children Act. Infant Life Protection.

The following returns give a summary of the number of children, etc., under the care of the Local Authority during the year :—

I. NOTIFICATIONS.

- (i.) Number of foster parents on the Register :—
 (a) at the beginning of the year ... 37
 (b) at the end of the year ... 40
- (ii.) Number of children on the Register :—
 (a) at the beginning of the year ... 37
 (b) at the end of the year ... 40
 (c) who died during the year... —
 (d) on whom inquests were held during
 the year —

Sixteen new cases were entered during the year and thirteen taken off.

All the infants and young children have been well cared for.

A minimum of one visit per month is paid to each house where children have been placed out to nurse. It is sometimes unfortunate that circumstances require that these children have to be removed from one home to another. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in finding satisfactory homes for every case, and also in providing adequate payment to reliable and careful foster mothers.

Maternal Mortality.

Thirty-one women died in, or in consequence of, childbirth during the year. The deaths are classified as follows :—

From Sepsis 	16
From other Puerperal causes ...	7
From inter-current diseases 	8

Twenty-four of the deaths occurred in Institutions.

The following table shows the Puerperal and Maternal Mortality rate per thousand total births (live born and still born), and also per thousand live births for the last three years :—

	Puerperal Sepsis	Other Puerperal Causes	Total Puerperal Mortality	Non- Puerperal Causes	Total Maternal Mortality
1932					
Per 1,000 Live Births	1.48	1.69	3.17	1.69	4.86
Per 1,000 Total Births	1.40	1.59	2.99	1.59	4.58
1933					
Per 1,000 Live Births	3.36	1.57	4.93	1.34	6.27
Per 1,000 Total Births	3.21	1.50	4.71	1.28	5.99
1934					
Per 1,000 Live Births	3.49	1.53	5.02	1.79	6.81
Per 1,000 Total Births	3.31	1.43	4.74	1.65	6.39

In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health, an enquiry has been made into all maternal deaths, and the information forwarded to the Ministry.

A survey is made of the circumstances connected with the case, and any points of medical or scientific interest, are included in this enquiry. Again as in former years there was too often an unfortunate absence of any ante-natal care. In several cases no preparation had been made for the confinement, and there was a lack of appreciation of the need for supervision during pregnancy.

Maternal Mortality.

AGE INCIDENCE OF ALL MATERNAL DEATHS DURING THE PAST SEVEN YEARS.

		Puerperal Sepsis	Puerperal Haemorrhages	Eclampsia	All other Causes
20 years or under	...	2	—	—	1
20 to 25 years	...	16	3	2	13
25 to 30 years	...	12	8	2	7
30 to 35 years	...	18	4	2	8
35 to 40 years	...	14	4	2	8
Over 40 years	...	10	8	—	7
TOTAL	...	72	27	8	44

It will be noticed from the above table that Puerperal Sepsis is responsible for the largest number of deaths. In the deaths from all other causes, twelve occurred from Embolism alone. In nine cases the cause as given in the death certificate was Pulmonary Embolism, in one case Embolism of the Liver, and in the two remaining cases, Cerebral Embolism.

The number of deaths from Sepsis in 1934 is the highest registered during the past seven years.

Eight of the sixteen Sepsis deaths occurred after miscarriages and abortions, and are responsible for 24.5 per cent. of the total Maternal Mortality rate in Stoke-on-Trent.

Neo-Natal Deaths.

During the year, 192 infants died during the first month of life. The deaths from Neo-natal causes accounted during 1934 for 50 per cent. of the total infant mortality rate, and amount to 41.8 per 1,000 births.

The chief certified cause of death in the first month is “ Premature Birth.” There is no need why a prematurely born infant should die prematurely, nor should such a child be necessarily considered one of the unfit.

The care of the premature infant is a field of preventative work which has hitherto not been explored in Stoke-on-Trent, and the provision of cots for these premature infants is a scheme which is very long overdue.

THE CITY MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

Number of maternity cases admitted	...	...	...	706
Number of infants born (including 31 still-births)	...	...	...	666

A. ANTE-NATAL CASES. Total, 689.

Delivery was as follows :—

(i.) By natural forces—				
(a) Vertex	...	...	...	637
(b) Breech	...	...	...	29
(c) Twins (sets)	...	...	...	2
(ii.) By forceps	...	...	...	25

DISEASES AND CONDITIONS COMPLICATING PREGNANCY. TOTAL, 79.

Albuminuria	...	...	...	27
Abortion	...	...	...	9
Cardiac Disease	...	...	...	11
Eclampsia	...	...	...	2
Haemorrhage—				
(a) Accidental	...	...	...	1
(b) Post-partum	...	...	...	8
Hydramnios	...	...	...	8
Prolapse of funis	...	...	...	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	1
Chronic Nephritis	...	...	...	2
Placenta Praevia	...	...	...	5
Empyema	...	...	...	1
Pyelitis	...	...	...	2

INDUCTION OF LABOUR. Total, 68.

Methods :—

(i) Medicinal	...	...	...	18
(ii) By bougies	...	...	...	3
(iii) Rupture of membranes	...	...	...	47

Indications :—

Eclampsia	...	...	...	2
Albuminuria	...	...	...	6
Breech Presentation	...	...	...	3
Cardiac disease	...	...	...	7
Contracted Pelvis	...	...	...	21
Elderly Primigravidae	...	...	...	1
Haemorrhage (Ante-partum)	...	...	...	1
Large child	...	...	...	4
Post maturity	...	...	...	19
Hydramnios	...	...	...	4
Dead Foetus	...	...	...	1
Placenta praevia	...	...	...	1

MANUAL REMOVAL OF PLACENTA	...	...	4
SUTURE OF PERINEUM	...	...	143
MATERNAL DEATHS	...	...	3
MATERNAL MORBIDITY—			
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	7
Puerperal Fever	...	...	—
BIRTHS (including still-births)	...	...	666
STILL-BIRTHS	...	...	27
INFANT DEATHS	...	...	15
OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM	...	...	3
PEMPHIGUS NEONATORUM	...	...	—
TOTAL ANTE-NATAL ATTENDANCES	...	...	3421

B. EMERGENCY CASES. Total, 17.

DELAYED AND OBSTRUCTED LABOUR. Total, 4.

Natural forces	...	...	2
Forceps	...	...	1
Version and extraction	...	...	1

DISEASES AND CONDITIONS COMPLICATING PREGNANCY. Total, 13.

Hydramnios	...	...	1
Accidental haemorrhage	...	...	2
Placenta praevia	...	...	3
Albuminuria	...	...	3
Eclampsia	...	...	1
Cardiac Disease	...	...	1
Abortion	...	...	1
Post Partum Haemorrhage	...	...	1

Delivery effected :—

Rupture of membranes	...	...	4
Forceps	...	...	1
Natural forces	...	...	3
Abortion	...	...	1
Cases un-delivered	...	...	2
Int. Version and extraction	...	...	2

SUTURE OF PERINEUM	...	...	3
MATERNAL DEATHS	...	...	2
MATERNAL MORBIDITY—			
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	2
Puerperal Fever	...	...	—
BIRTHS (including Still-births)	...	...	14
STILL-BIRTHS	...	...	4
INFANT DEATHS	...	...	4
OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM	...	...	—
PEMPHIGUS NEONATORUM	...	...	—

Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1928.

(1)	Number of applications for registration	...	...	8
(2)	Number of homes registered	...	...	8
(3)	Number of orders made refusing or cancelling registration	...	...	—
(4)	Number of applications for exemption from registration	...	...	3
(5)	Number of cases in which exemption has been granted	...	...	2

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

The total number of cases notified by medical men and midwives in 1934 was 62, as compared with 91 in 1933. In 13 instances the diagnosis was not confirmed by a medical man, though notifications were received from midwives.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum has been compulsory notifiable throughout the whole area since 1911. 49 notifications were received during 1934 from medical men either as first notifications or confirming midwives' notifications. The total number of notifications received from midwives was 37. The 62 cases notified were distributed as follows:—

Tunstall	...	...	5 cases
Burslem	...	...	4 „
Hanley	...	...	22 „
Stoke ...	...	...	3 „
Fenton	...	...	10 „
Longton	...	...	11 „
Smallthorne, Norton, Bucknall, etc.	...	...	7 „
Number of cases notified	...	...	62
Number of births registered	...	...	4579
Number of cases per 1,000 births	...	...	13.5

In 1934 the number of cases notified by midwives and medical men per 1,000 births was 13.5

Year	Number of Births	Number of Cases notified by, or confirmed by medical men	Number of cases per 1,000 births
1925	6,391	159	24.8
1926	5,976	140	23.4
1927	5,869	143	24.4
1928	5,490	125	22.8
1929	5,303	151	28.5
1930	5,551	114	20.5
1931	5,202	82	15.8
1932	4,750	54	11.4
1933	4,459	65	14.5
1934	4,579	49	10.7
Average for 10 years	5,357	108	19.7

Results of severe cases of Ophthalmia during the past Ten Years.

Year	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness
1925	1	0
1926	0	0
1927	0	0
1928	0	0
1929	0	0
1930	2	0
1931	0	0
1932	0	0
1933	2	0
1934	1	0
Total ...	6	0

In 19 cases the birth was attended by a Doctor.

In 43 cases the birth was attended by a midwife.

Nurses were supplied by the Corporation in 44 cases.

The cost of nursing was £346 8s. 8d.

Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum			Vision unimpaired	Vision impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
Notified	Treated					
	At home	In hospital				
62	44	1	61	1	—	1

Day and night nurses are supplied in all cases where necessary. Arrangements also exist for a specialist to consult with the medical attendants free of charge.

Penphigus Neonatorum.

Four cases of Penphigus Neonatorum were notified during the year.

The appliances and clothing of the midwives in contact with the cases were all disinfected, and where contact cases occurred in their practice, their houses and bedding were also disinfected.

The midwives themselves gave all possible assistance in the matter.

Measles.

There were forty-two deaths compared with 1 in 1933 and 55 in 1932.

The death rate from Measles in 1934 was 0.153 per 1,000, compared to 0.12 for the 121 large towns and 0.09 for England and Wales.

The ages at death were as follows :—

Under	1	1—2	2—5	5—15	15 and over
	11	19	10	1	1

Measles is not compulsorily notifiable in the City.

Whooping Cough.

There were 7 deaths from Whooping Cough during the year, compared with 19 in 1933.

The deaths occurred at the following ages :—

Under	1	1—2	2—5	5—15
	5	0	1	1

Leaflets are distributed through the schools, when necessary.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.

One case was notified during the year.

Epidemic Diarrhoea.

The deaths from Epidemic Diarrhoea number 50 under one year of age ; 5 from 1-2 years of age ; 1 from 2-5 years of age ; and 5 over five years of age.

The death rate under two years of age per 1,000 births was 12.01, as compared with 7.4 for the 121 large towns and 5.5 for England and Wales.

Ambulance Arrangements.

For the removal of Infectious Disease cases ambulance accommodation is provided at the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

For the removal of Non-Infectious and Accident cases, two motor ambulances are employed by the Corporation. At least one large private firm provides a private motor ambulance to cope with accidents, etc., at their collieries and steel works.

The Public Assistance Committee also have provided ambulances.

Nursing Arrangements in the City.

The following Voluntary Associations provide and pay the Nurses as set out :—

The Tunstall Nursing Institution, 1 Nurse.

The Burslem District Nursing Association, 2 Nurses.

The Hanley Nursing Association, 2 Nurses.

The Stoke-on-Trent Nursing Association, 1 Nurse.

The Stoke Nursing Association, 1 Nurse.
The Fenton Nursing Association, 2 Nurses.
Longton District Nursing Association, 2 Nurses.
Norton District Nursing Association, 1 Nurse.

Adoptive Acts in Force in the City.

Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890.
The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.
The Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890. (Part 3).
Parts of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907, as follows :
Part 2.
Part 3.
Part 4.
Part 5.
Part 6.
Part 7.—Sections 79, 80, 81, 85, 86.
Part 8.
Part 9.
Part 10.

Public Health Act, 1925 :—

Sections 1—21.
Sections 23—26.
Sections 28—30.
Section 33.
Section 35.
Sections 38—39.
Sections 42—43.
Section 49.
Sections 53—87.

Stoke-on-Trent Corporation Acts, 1923 and 1928.

Under these Acts the Corporation have been given many new powers in relation to Public Health matters.

Hospital for Mental Defectives.

The Council have an Institution at Stallington for 77 cases. These are principally of a fairly high grade and at present there is no accommodation for Epileptics and low grade cases.

Sanitary Administration.

The following table shows the number of defects found in connection with the sanitary accommodation of Factories:—

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION				1933			1934		
				Defects found	Defects remedied	Outstanding at end of year	Defects found	Defects remedied	Outstanding at end of year
SANITARY CONVENIENCES	Insufficient	...	...	3	6	1	—	—	—
	Unsuitable	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Defective	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Not separate for sexes	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Badly lighted	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Badly ventilated	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Without proper fasteners on doors	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Dirty condition	...	...	2	2	—	2	2	—
	Foul or defective urinals...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other nuisances	...	...	5	5	—	9	9	—
Total				10	9	1	11	11	—

Workshops.

During the year 4,894 inspections have been made of Workshops and Bakehouses.

Sanitary Defects found in Workshops.

DEFECTS				1933			1934		
				Defects found	Defects remedied	Outstanding at end of year	Defects found	defects remedied	Outstanding at end of year
Want of cleanliness	...	...	...	341	337	4	204	204	4
Want of ventilation	...	...	...	—	—	—	4	3	1
Overcrowding	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drainage of floors	...	...	...	3	3	—	3	2	1
Other nuisances	...	...	...	47	44	3	90	91	2
SANITARY CONVENIENCES :									
Insufficient	...	...	...	16	14	2	21	19	4
Unsuitable	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Defective	...	...	...	30	21	9	36	28	17
Not separate for sexes	...	...	...	8	4	4	—	—	4
Badly lighted	...	...	...	—	—	—	2	2	—
Badly ventilated	...	...	...	—	—	—	2	2	—
No fasteners on doors of female W.C's.	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dirty condition	...	...	...	20	19	1	61	60	2
Fittings	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intervening spaces provided	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total				465	442	23	423	411	35

Bakehouses.

There were on the register 120 Bakehouses. During the year, 1,146 visits were paid as compared with 1,291 in 1933. All the premises have been regularly lime-washed during the year.

Outworkers.

The total number of lists received was 164, compared with 207 in the previous year.

	1934	1933
List of Outworkers received	164	207
Number of Names on Lists	120	134
Warning Notices sent <i>re</i> Lists ...	192	203
Number of Visits paid to Outworkers during the year... ..	131	135

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES, INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY DISTRICT SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories (including Factory Laundries)...	12	—	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	3648	208	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report	—	—	—
Total ...	3660	208	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars	Number of Defects	
	Found	Remedied
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>		
Want of Cleanliness	206	206
Want of Ventilation	4	3
Overcrowding	—	—
Want of Drainage of Floors	3	2
Other Nuisances	99	100
Sanitary Accommodation—		
Insufficient	21	19
Unsuitable or defective	38	34
Not separate for sexes	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshops Acts :</i>		
Breach of special sanitary requirements for Bakehouses (s.s. 97 to 100)	—	—
Total ...	371	364

3.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK	OUTWORKERS LIST						Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending list	Outwork in Unwholesome Premises (Section 108)	
	List received from Employers sending twice in the year			Sending once				In- stances	Notices served
	Lists	Con- tractors	Work- men	Lists	Con- tractors	Work- men			
Wearing Apparel— Making, &c. ...	120	52	42	—	—	—	148	—	—
Furniture and Up- holstery ...	16	18	—	—	—	—	16	—	—
Umbrellas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boots, etc. ...	28	12	2	—	—	—	28	—	—
Total ...	164	82	44	—	—	—	192	—	—

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s 131) at the end of the year	Number
Laundries	15
Dressmaking and Millinery	142
Bootmaking and Repairing	247
Blacksmiths & Wheelwrights	45
Tailoring	73
Cabinet Making	20
Cratemaking	43
Engraving	18
Joiners	118
Plumbers	64
Motor Repairing	94
Others	193
TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKSHOPS ON REGISTER	1072

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class	Number
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshops Act (s. 133, 1901)	—
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshops Act, (s. 5, 1901) }	Notified by H.M. Inspector 26
	Reports (of action taken) sent to H. M. Inspector... 26
Other	—
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):—	
In use at end of the year	—

Housing.

NUMBER OF HOUSES.

There are approximately 63,117 houses in the City. Of this number probably about 95 per cent. are below a rental of £26 per annum. About 60 per cent. of the houses consist of four rooms or less.

One thousand, six hundred and sixty-five new houses were completed during the year.

POPULATION.

The population of the area to the middle of 1934 was 274,750

Overcrowding is still bad. At a low estimate, ten per cent. of the whole are overcrowded on a basis of two persons per room.

The number of new houses required still falls very short of the requirements. The difficulty of obtaining suitable sites in the City owing to mining subsidence is too well known to need further emphasis and is the cause of much of the immigration of the population to outlying areas.

In rendering old houses fit, a great deal of good work has been done under Section 17 of the 1930 Act, without any difficulties being encountered. The work is going on steadily throughout the City.

Clearance Areas—Housing Acts.

During the year five areas were represented ; four inquiries held and five areas confirmed by the Ministry.

The progressive total of houses represented to date under the five year scheme is 1,836 and the population 8,731.

Generally speaking the work of slum clearance is progressing very satisfactorily in the City.

The total number of houses inspected during the year was 1,105, and the number of inspections made, 10,590.

Further details are enumerated on the attached table.

SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRAMME
to year ending 31st December, 1934.

Areas	No. of Houses		Total Population	Total Families	No. of families rehoused		No. of houses demolished
	Represented	Confirmed by Ministry			Corporation Houses	Elsewhere	
John Street, Longton ...	146	140	739	161	158	2	140*
Hill Street, Stoke ...	139	124	659	146	135	9	35
Ashley Street, Hanley ...	185	178	855	204	186	8	52
Sutherland Road, Longton ...	187	180	925	209	178	1	62
Haddersidge, Burslem ...	190	173	848	197	—	—	—
Tinkersclough, Hanley ...	79	75	377	86	28	—	2
Watergate Street, Tunstall ...	214	189	1001	217	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	1140	1059	5404	1220	685	20	291

*Area totally cleared.

In addition to the above Confirmed Orders, the following Areas have been Represented.

Areas	No. of houses	Total Population	Total Families
Park Street, Fenton ...	190	925	216
Longton, Nos. 5 to 11 Areas	216	995	253
Burslem, Nos. 5 to 10 Areas	290	1407	331
TOTALS ...	696	3327	800
			Represented and enquiry held Represented Represented

Disinfestation.

In an endeavour to eradicate vermin from the new Corporation Housing Sites the Council at the latter end of the year passed a resolution that all tenants from Clearance Areas and Individual Unfit Houses to be rehoused in Corporation houses must have their household effects fumigated.

The work was commenced on 12th November, 1934.

The furniture is collected in the morning, taken to the disinfection station and fumigated with a cyanide gas (Zyklon B) and then later in the day delivered to the Corporation house.

The bedding is retained overnight and left in an electrically heated chamber to drive off the gas. Loaned bedding is delivered along with the furniture and collected the next day when their own bedding is returned.

Up to the end of the year 149 houses were dealt with.

The cost of this work is entirely borne by the Corporation.

APPENDICES.

Housing Conditions.

Statistics, Year ended 31st of December, 1934.

1.—GENERAL.

1	Estimated Population	274,750
2	General Death Rate	...	...	...	...	11.7
3	Death Rate from Tuberculosis	..	...	...	...	1.03
4	Infantile Mortality	...	...	...	...	85
5	Number of dwelling-houses of all classes (approx.)	...				63,117
6	Number of working-class dwelling-houses (approx.)	...				54,500
7	Number of new working-class houses erected	...	...			1,665

Number of New Houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b)):—

(i.) By the Local Authority	...	...	601
(ii.) By other Local Authorities	...	...	—
(iii.) By other Bodies and Persons	...	1064	

(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:—

(i.) By the Local Authority—

(a) For the purpose of Part 2 of the Act of 1925	Nil
(b) For the purpose of Part 3 of the Act of 1925...	Nil
(c) „ „ „ 3 „ „ 1930...	601
(d) For other purposes	...

(ii.) By other bodies or persons ... Nil

2.—DWELLING-HOUSES.

1 INSPECTION.

1.(a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	1261
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	14048	
2.(a) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	...	...	156
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	4563	
3. Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	...	...	49
4. Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation...	...	107	

2 REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	7
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

A. Proceedings under Section 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	51
2. Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit:—					
(a) by Owners	...	...	...	...	320
(b) by Local Authority in default of Owners	...				—

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	Nil
2. Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied			
(a) by Owners	...	...	1
(b) by Local Authority in default of Owners	...		Nil.

C. Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	...	16
2. Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	56

D. Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930:—

1. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	3
2. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	...	Nil.

Work was carried out at two houses in the City at a cost of £200 in compliance with action taken under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1930.

Summary of Housing Defects dealt with during 1934.

Houses	Housing Act, 1930, Sec. 17
Dirty or Verminous	1
Overcrowded	—
Damp	182
Defective roof	121
„ plaster of walls and ceilings	550
„ floors	337
„ windows and frames	343
Fixed windows	61
Badly Lighted	2
Dilapidations	357
Deteriorated or Dirty Decorations	40
Defective Brickwork, pointing, etc.	876
„ fireplaces	163
„ doorsteps	103
„ doors or door frames	545
„ stairs	44
Want of or defective handrails, guardrails or balusters	102
Want of or defective washing boiler	34
Want of or defective yard gates	39
Want of or defective structure of foodstore	18
Want of water supply or improper position of tap	9
Accumulations	—
Keeping of Animals	—
Want of or defective drainage	25
Want of or defective sink and(or waste pipe	53
Defective or want of rainwater pipes and(or eaves and spouts	167
Other faults	45
Defective closet structures and/or fittings	91
Broken closet pedestal and pans	7
Foul closet pans	2
Defective flushing apparatus	5
Dirty Closets	—
Insufficient Closet accommodation	—
Covered ashpits defective	—
No ashes accommodation	—
Bins defective or worn out	—
Defective yard paving	97
Defective paving of Back Passages	5
Unpaved Surfaces	6
Other outside nuisances	15
Totals	4,445

The number of visits made was 4,315, and 117 appointments were kept. The number of defects found was 4,445.

**Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920,
and Rent and Mortgage Interest Restructions Act, 1923.**

During the year six applications were made by tenants for the inspection of their houses with a view to the issue of a certificate under the above Acts.

The dwelling-houses were inspected and certificates granted in 5 cases.

**REGISTER OF RAINFALL IN 1934
KEPT AT THE MEIR, LONGTON
(By the courtesy of Mr. R. C. Frain)**

	Total Depth (inches)	No. of days on which .01 inch or more fell
January	2.45	17
February	0.35	4
March	2.62	20
April	1.79	17
May	1.08	10
June	1.03	11
July	1.71	10
August	3.33	23
September	2.23	13
October	3.18	25
November	2.17	14
December	5.93	27
TOTALS	27.87	191

In 1933 the total rainfall was 27.59 inches.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of the City is under the control of the Staffordshire Potteries Water Board.

The supply is derived in the greater proportion from deep wells situated at Hatton, Mill Mece, Meir and Stockton Brook. A considerable though lesser quantity is got from springs at Wall Grange. There is an abundant supply, and that from the deep wells of excellent quality.

The supply from Wall Grange is chlorinated before distribution ; this was begun in the Autumn of 1922 when the quality was found to be unsatisfactory.

There are eleven private wells and 25 springs in the City used for domestic purposes. These have been visited from time to time and found to be in good order.

POLLUTION OF THE ATMOSPHERE.

Records of pollution are regularly kept in two distinct areas of the City. A new guage is to be set up at the Northern end of the City.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The following information is kindly supplied by Mr. W. H. Makepeace, City Sewage Engineer :—

During the year the extensions to the Meir Works were completed and brought into operation on the 30th August, 1934.

Steady progress continues to be made with the Strongford Scheme, and it is hoped that this will be brought into use during the latter half of 1935.

With regard to the Hanley Works, improvements are still proceeding to accommodate the increased flow of sewage from the Eastern area of the City.
